New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1453. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices, Barnum's, and 161 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WALKER GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED.

Clayton's Expose of Crampton's Falsehood.

VESSELS OF WAR FOR SAN JUAN.

Insults from French Officials to our Crimean Military Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

PADRE VIJIL presented his credentials, to-day, and was received by the President as Minister from the Walker Government in Nicaragua. The usual courteous speeches were interchanged. The President, in his remarks, significantly said he would enforce the Neutrality Laws. Señor MARCOLETA is greatly disgusted. Secretary MARCY acquiesces in the result. The President will send a message to Congress, to-morrow, announcing the recognition of the Walker Government, and giving the reasons influencing that step.

There is not the least foundation for statements made by cotemporaries, that Great Britain has formally refused to recall Mr. CRAMPTON or yield on the Central American question. No dispatches whatever were received by recent steamers. A long dispatch had been prepared by Lord CLARENDON defensive of CRAMPTON and declining to recall him. This was considered in the British Cabinet on the 22d ult., but was not forwarded, as is supposed in consequence of doubt as to its propriety or policy.

Mr. CLAYTON's *expose* in the Senate of the falsehood of CRAMPTON's official letter of the 31st of March last, was completely overwhelming. Of the genuineness of CRAMPTON's letter there is no doubt, for it is published in the official Blue Book, a copy of which I have examined to-night. There can be no doubt here that CRAMPTON stands convicted of a glaring and positive falsehood.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is supposed to be at San Juan now, and it is strongly suspected that the *Merrimac's* sealed orders were for that point.

The statement that the United States Military Commission, which recently returned from Europe, was treated with marked incivility and rudeness by French Government officials is fully confirmed. This Commission, it will be remembered, was composed of Majors DELAFIELD and MORDECAI, and Col. MCCLELLAN, all officers of the United States Army, worthy and accomplished gentlemen, who were sent abroad by the President to acquire information of value to the military service of the United States. Wherever they met British officers, the members of the Commission were received with great cordiality and kindness. While in the Crimea they were handsomely received by the British commanders, but PELISSIER refused them an audience.

On their return by way of Paris, they called upon Marshal VAILLANT, who met them with a "Well! what do you want?" The answer was, "We have called according to arrangement made when we were last in Paris, to get some books then promised us." VAILLANT rejoined, in substance, and with a manner as offensive as his words, "We have nothing to give! There are misunderstandings between our Governments, and our relations are such as not to justify any such civilities!" Major MORDECAI, who was spokesman of the party wisely forbore to retort the insolence; and, as they bid the Marshal farewell, he expressed the hope that they might meet again soon where their salute would be the hostile cannon shot.

All the correspondence in relation to this disgraceful affair has been laid before the President. What will he do about it? Our Government is perfectly well satisfied that this conduct is only one of the modes by which LOUIS NAPOLEON and his subordinates have, time and again, indicated their feelings of settled hostility to and hate of the United States. They know that this sentiment is fully shared by M. SARTIGES, the French Minister at this point, who has been visited by not a single Senator in two years, and whose social position here is very low. Indeed, SARTIGES boasts of his knowledge that this sentiment of hate of the United States is indulged by the Emperor, his master. President PIERCE knows full well that the insult to our Military Commission was intended as an insult to the United States. Under these circumstances, can he pass over it without instituting some measures of redress? SARTIGES, entirely unacceptable as he notoriously is to our people and our Government, continues to be crammed down our throats. As our Government has a perfect right to request his recall and persist in it, why is not the present a favorable opportunity for accomplishing it? S.

Reception of the Nicaraguan Minister—Message and Documents to Congress—Embarrassing Position of the President—Kansas Affairs—Serenade to Mr. Buchanan, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

As intimated in my dispatch yesterday, Padre VIJIL, Minister from Nicaragua, was, this afternoon, officially received in that capacity by the President.

It is understood that the President will, to-morrow, communicate to Congress the documents and, probably, a message upon the entire subject of Central American affairs.

The President is evidently in a position of as great embarrassment upon this as upon other questions.

Congress recently sent to him for approval the bill providing for the deepening of the Flats over the channel of the St. Clair River, Michigan, and the bill providing for the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi. In this way the North and South are apparently combined upon a subject of great public interest. The earnest inquiry is raised, will he affix his signature to these measures. Their opponents point to his position as defined in his veto message of January 1855, and approached by friends favorable to these internal improvements, his position is one calculated to test the mettle of any man, and, perhaps, is to settle, for the present, many questions regarding himself, and of interest to the country. At this critical time when it is known he is pressed by immense labor, questions of the most important political character crowd upon him. His intimate friends boldly predict, however, that he will firmly stand by his principles, heretofore announcated, especially as to the veto power.

Telegraphic dispatches from Kansas have produced not a little excitement to-day. The President on *reading them was heard to exclaim to a gentleman*, not privately, but within the hearing of those present at the *White House*: "*If there is to be* armed resistance to the laws of the country and the constitutional rights of the South, *it might as* well occur at this time, and in Kansas as elsewhere."

The war steamer *Susquehanna* has been ordered to Nicaragua, and sails to-morrow from Philadelphia.

Mr. BUCHANAN was serenaded last night, and in answer to the calls of a very large number of persons present, he appeared at a window of the Metropolitan, and made a brief speech, returning thanks for the cordial reception. He alluded to the subject of slavery, reiterating the opinions expressed in his Baltimore speech, and saying that he considered the present position of the Slavery question as a finality. He appeared tired, and seemed unwilling to make a set speech, concluding by inviting the citizens to call upon him, and give him the satisfaction of taking them by the hands. Many people immediately availed themselves of the invitation, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The Good-Will Fire Company of Philadelphia, on their return from Mount Vernon, this evening, proceeded to the White House, and were formally introduced to the President by Col. FRONEFIELD.

Remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular Bill—Senator Sumner on Kansas—Removal in the Treasury Department, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, has undertaken the herculean task of endeavoring to amend and remodel the Diplomatic and Consular bill, which Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, "reformed" through last Congress in such shape that it has proved itself to be the most stupid budget of blunders and incongruities possible. Mr. F. will spend Thursday of this week at the State Department, advising with its officers as to the amendments necessary.

Senator SUMNER has the floor for next Monday, when he will deliver a speech on the Kansas question, well calculated to attract and fix public attention.

PETER G. WASHINGTON has added another to his list of affectionate friends (?) by removing from office Mr. MCCORMICK, one of the most faithful and experienced officers in the Treasury Department, because he declined reporting daily his hours of arrival at and departure from his desk.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House has disregarded Postmaster-General CAMPBELL's recommendation for a large reduction in the price paid for transporting the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, and has reported an appropriation of $198,000 to pay for that service during the next fiscal year.

Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, has just written a book on the Camel, called out by the action of the Government in attempting the introduction of that animal into the public service on the Southwestern plains.

Mr. MARSH's object is to show that the camel can be domesticated in any part of the United States—the Siberian in the colder, and the Eastern in the warmer latitudes—and that its general introduction will prove of vast benefit to large portions of the country, where the scarcity of water renders the horse or the mule an uncertain traveler. The book is now in press at Boston.

Among the politicians now here is Ex-Gov. MOUTON, of Louisiana. He goes to Cincinnati, where his first choice for President will be PIERCE, and his second DOUGLAS. This, it is now claimed, will be found the sentiment of the Louisiana Delegation; but I am inclined to believe that the delegation will be found divided. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION—CLAYTON VS. CRAMPTON.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had seen in the morning newspapers what purported to be an extract from a letter from the British Minister at Washington, dated March 31, 1856, in which Mr. CRAMPTON says:

"It will be within your Lordship's recollection that Mr. CLAYTON was informed by Sir HENRY BULWER, before the Treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was not and is not a British possession, and Mr. CLAYTON has on various occasions since, in conversation with me, stated that he considered Ruatan a British possession as much as Jamaica, or any other British West India Island."

Mr. CLAYTON branded this statement as utterly untrue in every particular. The British Minister must have labored under a hallucination as strange as ever entered the brain of any man to make such a declaration. Nothing like it had ever escaped him in conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON or anybody else. Fortunately the fact did not rest merely upon the statements of Mr. CRAMPTON and himself. He had a living witness, and first, he would call attention to a letter written by Mr. CRAMPTON, and read in the Senate last year, on the 19th of January, 1856, in which he (Mr. CRAMPTON) attempted to prove that Ruatan was not a dependency of Belize, and was not exempted from the provisions of the treaty of 1850. He then had Mr. CRAMPTON's testimony on the subject, and read it to the Senate. He would now read it again to contradict Mr. CRAMPTON's statement, which was made known to him for the first time this morning, and of which he had not the most remote conception. In this letter Mr. CRAMPTON said:

"The dependencies of British Honduras are, in my opinion, distinctly enumerated in the treaty of 1786."

He had made this statement deliberately, and the irresistable conclusion was, that Ruatan was not included in these dependencies. Mr. CLAYTON said while he was detained at his lodgings by sickness in February or March last he was called upon by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and while they were engaged in conversation on the subject, Mr. CRAMPTON came in to invite him (CLAYTON) to dine with him. He (CLAYTON) was too sick to accept of the invitation, but took occasion to ask Mr. CRAMPTON if he knew anything of the charge that he (Mr. CLAYTON) had ever admitted that Ruatan was exempted from the operation of the treaty, and Mr. CRAMPTON, in most unqualified terms, acknowledged that there was no truth in the report that he (Mr. CLAYTON) had ever made any such intimation to him.

Mr. CRITTENDEN corroborated Mr. CLAYTON's statement. He could not pretend to give the details of a conversation at which he was accidentally present, but recurring to his recollection, the substance of it was directly contrary to the statement in the newspapers, and sustained the account Mr. CLAYTON had given of it.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had made speech after speech in the Senate, endeavoring to prove directly the reverse of what he was represented as admitting. He was willing to put the most charitable construction upon it, but it was an utter mistake.

Mr. CASS thought it very certain. Mr. CLAYTON, unless in some fit of insanity, could never have said to Mr. CRAMPTON what was attributed to him.

Mr. PRATT inquired what evidence there was that this letter was authentic? He thought there must be some mistake.

Mr. CLAYTON had no knowledge as to its authenticity. When his attention was called to it this morning he was much astonished, and his first duty was to prove the statement. No matter by whom made, it was false. If Mr. CRAMPTON never made such a statement, he was not injured by those remarks, but if he did make it, it was for him to explain. It had appeared in the public prints, and until it was denied or disavowed, Mr. CLAYTON was bound to suppose that it was a genuine document. He should, however, be very happy to be assured to the contrary.

Mr. FISH, in response to a question from Mr. CLAYTON, said that in the course of two interviews with Mr. CRAMPTON, the latter had stated that Mr. CLAYTON always denied that Ruatan was a British possession. He (Mr. CLAYTON) thought there must be some mistake in the copy of the letter.

Mr. CASS said that Great Britain, being repeatedly driven from one point of defence, had invariably taken refuge at another, and recent events had showed this more strongly than ever.

THE IOWA LAND BILL.

The Senate, after debating the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Iowa Land bill was passed, refused to reconsider.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

GRANTING LAND FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting one million acres to Florida, to aid in the construction of three railroads, embracing five hundred miles in length; and moved the previous question.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., said the House had come to a pretty pass when bills of this character, involving such large appropriations, cannot be inquired into except by favor and the grace of the Committee which reports them.

Mr. BENNETT said he thought he was doing a favor by proposing to get rid of these bills as soon as could be, *as it is well known that if referred to the Committee of the Whole they cannot be acted on this* session.

In reply to a question, Mr. BENNETT said the Committee on Public Lands intend to report similar bills for railroads in Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Wisconsin, requiring about six million acres.

An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the bill on the table.

The bill passed by a vote of 94 against 57.

The bill defining the duties of Commissioners of Election at Washington, was then taken up, and pending discussion upon it, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

No. 82.—John Bacon *et al.* *vs.* Wm. Robertson *et al.* Judge Campbell read the order of the Court reversing the decree of the Circuit Court, of the Southern District of Mississippi, with costs.

Nos. 87 and 88.—Steamer *Oregon* *vs.* Joseph and Francis Enoch, and same *vs.* Robert Turner *et al.* The decision was rendered by Judge McLean, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama, with costs and interest.

No. 94.—Jacob Mitchell *vs.* Franklin Pottie. Decision read by Judge Campbell, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 106—Joshua Maxwell *et al.* *vs.* Alexander H. Newbold *et al.* Judge Taney delivered his opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 107—William C. Pease *vs.* John Peck, survivor, &c. Judge Grier read decision affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Michigan, with costs.

No. 110—Mattheus Watson *vs.* Colin S. Tarpley. Judge Daniel read the decree of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Southern Mississippi.

Nos. 239 and 240—Robert Hudgins *et al.*, appellants *vs.* Wyndham Kemp, assignee of John L. Hudgins, and L. W. Hudgins *et al.* *vs.* Same. Judge Taney rendered the decision of the Court, overruling the motion of appellees to dismiss.

No. 176—United States *vs.* Cruz Cervantes. Judge Grier rendered the decision, affirming the decree of the District Court of Southern California.

Adjourned.

State Convention of North Americans in Massachusetts—Appointment of Delegates to the Anti-Fillmore National Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 14.

Delegates representing the Anti-Fillmore branch of the Americans of Massachusetts, assembled in State Convention at the United States Hotel last night, selected a State Central Committee, and nominated a full delegation to the Anti-Fillmore National Convention to be held in New-York in June. Sixty delegates were in attendance, presided over by WILLIAM S. THURSTON, of Lancaster. Addresses were made by Mr. PARSONS, of Worcester; Senators B. F. WRIGHT, of Weymouth; WOOD, of Fitchburg; POTTER, of Dartmouth, and others. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW J. DONELSON, made at Philadelphia in February last, do not deserve the support of the Americans of Massachusetts, and that the support of these candidates is inconsistent with the Springfield Platform and the principles to which the American Party stands pledged, and to which we adhere; and we, therefore, repudiate these names.

United States Senator from Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 14.

The Americans, in caucus, voted to-night to postpone balloting for United States Senator till next Tuesday night. The Republicans, in a separate caucus, voted on an informal ballot, and GILLETTE received 14 votes, DUTTON 4, and CLEVELAND 2.

Loss of the British Ship Wilson Kennedy.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 14.

The British ship *Wilson Kennedy*, Capt. ATTRIDGE, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B., with salt, was abandoned on May 10, twenty miles S. E. from Brier Island, in the Bay of Fundy. The crew were taken off by the schooner *Sultan*, and brought to this port.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, May 14.

The breach at Big Nose has been repaired, and boats are passing freely.

Serious Riot in Covington, Ky.

THE "TURNERS" IN TROUBLE—RIFLES FIRED—MARSHAL STABBED—FIVE PRISONERS TAKEN.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 13th.

Yesterday being the Monday in Whitsunday week, was observed by the Germans of this city as a gala-day. Among other Societies who paraded, the Turners were particularly noticeable for their fine uniform and good music. They marched to Covington, and were received upon the river bank by their brethren of Covington and Newport.

The ceremonies and festivities of the day took place on the hills just below Whitehall. The festivities were, however, interrupted in the afternoon for a short time, in consequence of a difficulty with a rude boy, but the trouble which would follow the difficulty the Turners did not foresee.

In stating what occurred, as near as diligent inquiry enables us to make statement, the reader must be informed that we received from persons in a high state of exasperation, tales of death, blood, and carnage of the most horrible character, to the effect that Marshal BUTTS, of Covington, was shot through the lungs and was dying; that his Deputy, Mr. HARVEY, had his skull cleft through by a sabre, and was dead; that a boy had been beaten and stabbed, and he was dead; that the Turners had grossly insulted a respectable lady in the streets of Covington, and a variety of other details.

The Turners, when engaged at their pic-nic on the grass, below Whitehall, were considerably annoyed by a number of boys, of from ten to fourteen years of age, who had followed them from Covington; they used insolent language, threw sticks and stones, and at length one of them seized hold of a mug of beer which a Turner had in his hand and was about to drink. The Turner was irritated, and slapped the boy in the mouth. The boy drew a pistol, and a *fracas* ensued. The boy then ran off, and, as it afterwards appeared, went to Covington and gave out that the Turners were killing nine or ten Covington boys. The Turners were of course unconscious of all the excitement that had been thus produced, and between 5 and 6 o'clock started on their return.

As they neared Whitehall, crowds of young men collected in their way and began an attack upon the Turners with stones. As they advanced toward Covington the crowd of citizens became very large; a man stepped forward and seizing one of the Turners, attempted to drag him from the procession. He resisted, and his comrades took part in his defence. The party who thus attempted seizure was Marshal BUTTS, of Covington, who came to make an arrest, but the Turners were unaware of his office or authority.

The procession went on, the crowd becoming more and more excited. The Marshal kept near his man, and now and then laid hold of him. A general affray ensued; stones were thrown and pistols fired on the side of both the crowd and the procession. Some one was shot through the arm; this was the Marshal, whose condition we are informed is not serious. There were individuals with the Turners from Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington, and the Turners say some of the shots were fired by them. The reader will remember the above is the Turners' account of the matter. Beside the wound inflicted upon Marshal BUTTS, Deputy Sheriff HARVEY, who was assisting him, received a severe wound in the head.

The Turners marched through Covington amid an excited crowd, crossed the Licking Bridge and passed through Newport to the Ferry landing, with the intention of crossing over to this side. During all this time the Covington fire-bells were kept loudly ringing as if for fire, which had the intended effect, adding largely to the crowd. The Turners drew up in rank and file on the east side of the landing and facing west.

The crowd accumulated upon the high bank below York-street, and commenced throwing stones at the Turners. The Turners in reply fired several shots, not more than twelve, in the direction of the people on the bank; the guns were discharged hastily and not in a volley. The people, on the edge of the precipitous bank offered an easy mark to the practiced rifles of the Germans, but no one was struck, a proof that the firing was either above the heads of the crowd or into the bank beneath them.

U. S. SOLDIERS APPEAR ON THE SCENE.

This added to the excitement among the crowd, which was principally from Covington, many individuals appeared almost frenzied, calling upon "Old Hickory" to annihilate the Dutchmen. A number rushed to the garrison and demanded aid from the troops. The Mayor, Mr. FRANCIS, afterward repeated the demand, but the officers declined to take any part in the affray with their men, unless they had authority from Washington for taking such a step. The Turners remained in rank; they offered a striking contrast to the crowd as they stood in their brown linen dresses, with a bouquet of green leaves placed on the left side of every hat. A portion of them were armed with rifles, in which were stacks where, after the manner of a bayonet. They were generally calm and silent, obeying with precision the commands of their officers.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

It was at this time that we reached the spot, and we now relate what we saw personally. We found Sheriff FERGUSON and Officer MILLER earnestly endeavoring to quiet the excited multitude, and to prevent outbreak. The Turners were quiet and gave no trouble. On inquiry, several of them stated their regret at the difficulty that had occurred, and related their personal experiences of the difficulty. One youth, named THEODORE ANTHENS, seventeen years of age, had narrowly escaped a shot having whistled close to his shoulder.

Some three or four of the Germans were arrested, and the rest marched over the suspension bridge to Newport. Great they came, the Turners Hall. The crowd then blockaded the place, and a crowd of two or three hundred gathered in front of it. Much earnest talking and gesticulating was used, [illegible] was attempted to enter, they [illegible] to allow any to enter the Hall or to leave it, although some managed to come out over it, and were upon the fire-escape.

At 10 P. M. the Turners were still in the Hall, determined not to leave it, and a crowd of people outside was dwindling away, and it was not at all improbable that by 5 or 6 o'clock this morning, the Turners might find the coast clear and venture out. Marshal BUTTS, who was shot, is well known in this city from his unfortunate connection with the Fugitive Slave Case. His wound is dangerous, although his surgeon thinks he can save his arm and his life.

Mr. HARVEY is a very quiet gentlemanly man, much respected by his fellow policemen. His wound is very dangerous, and our informant states at 10 P. M., last evening, that it had probably proved fatal.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

Sir EDMUND LYONS, the gallant Admiral who succeeded Admiral DUNDAS in the command of the Black Sea fleet, has been under examination before the Commissioners on the Crimean abuses, sitting at Chelsea Hospital near London, and has had to undergo a very searching diagnosis. Although his naval skill and prowess is beyond question, he appears from his evidence to possess a singular power of remembering, seeing and knowing what he likes, as much as he likes, and in what shape he likes. Sir EDMUND has probably acquired this convenient art in his profession of diplomat. He had been, previous to the breaking out of the war, ambassador for several years to Greece, and was very popular at Athens, where he extended a generous hospitality to all travelers. It was during a visit to Greece that the present Duke of Norfolk, then Lord FITZALLEN, met with his wife, the daughter of Sir EDMUND. Lord FITZALLEN, then an officer in the Guards, had contracted an affection for a beautiful bar girl who administered mild ale and sweet smiles at an hostelry in Whitehall. To wean him from this dangerous love his family sent him to travel, and being taken ill at Athens he was attended by Sir EDMUND LYON's daughter during his sickness. Unlike Ivanhoe he forgot his London Rowena, and gave his hand to his fair leech, the Athenian Rebecca. The Duchess has since become a convert to her husband's faith, who is an ardent and sincere Roman Catholic zealot, and bears her rank with becoming grace and dignity.

In England the Courts of law all adjourned to allow the bar and public to attend the great Naval Review at Spithead. Lord CAMPBELL, the Lord Chief Justice, in announcing the matter in the public Courts, made, as is his wont, his usual bauge at popularity, by boasting allusions to England's triumph and so forth. Lord CAMPBELL is a good pleader and common-law lawyer, but nothing more. As an advocate he has always been wretchedly weak—his greatest effort, the speech in defence of Mrs. NORTON, in the Melbourne *crim. con.* case, being wanting both in eloquence and strength. In the House of Commons he never was listened to with patience. Lord CAMPBELL has not received, like most, one might say all, the great English lawyers, a University education. He walked his way to London a poor Scotch laddie, and commenced life as a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, under Mr. BLACK. For his industry and perseverance, which are untiring, he deserves the highest credit, but he is a rough diamond without any setting. He has some literary aspirations, as his *Lives of the Chancellors* prince, but they are not highly considered at the English Bar. On the accession of Lord DERBY to office in 1852, Lord CAMPBELL meeting near the House of Lords the Earl of Eglinton, who was in the Navy in his youth, and is as remarkable for his ignorance as a lawyer as for his ability as an advocate, he said with sneering satire, "Well, Sir FRANCIS, I understand you are to be Chancellor." "Oh, God, I hope not," was the happy answer, "you would write my life." Lord CAMPBELL's presence is not prepossessing. He has the high cheek bone and reddish hair, and hard canny manner of the Scot. He has accumulated much wealth, and has a beautiful half-city, half-suburban residence at Kensington, near Lady BLESSINGTON's celebrated Gore House.

Cardinal WISEMAN has been delivering to a large audience in London a lecture on the effect of words on thought and civilization. The Cardinal resides in a very unpretending residence in Golden-square, where on every Tuesday evening he has a reception, or rather levee, of the young Roman Catholic nobility, gentry and many of the priesthood. By his own coreligionists he is treated with intense veneration, all, even in mixed companies, falling on one knee and kissing his hand when he enters. In person, he is of enormous bulk and proportions, and his countenance is dark and swarthy. In manner, he is most unctuous and oily, and has all the Celtic flattery and desire to please. Some short time since there were rumors of his translation to high office in Rome, which probably were thrown out to dissipate the feelings of bitterness entertained against him by the people of England since the period of the celebrated Bull, but he is far too efficient an agent of Rome to be lightly withdrawn from a field in which he has been so successful.

CHARLES KEAN has achieved another triumph in the revival of the "Winter Tale." Painting, music and architecture, in conjunction with the rapid movements and multiplied life which belong to the stage alone, have been brought into play to remind the past in a form so gorgeous, and at the same strictly accurate in a historical point of view, that the mind is said to have been carried away from the scene, and those present almost forget they were in a theatre. In the first scene a Pyrrric dance was introduced, which, like that of the Assyrian girls in Sardanapalus, created quite a *furore*. Instead of the ordinary old man, with his scythe and hour-glass to represent "Time," Chronos, the ancient representative of Time, was chosen, and associated with him was a historical tableaux of Lunar and the Stars, sinking before the car of PHEBUS. Each figure was taken from a statue of PRAXITEAN. This and the trial of *Hermione*, laid in the theatre of Syracuse, are said to be the greatest scenic displays ever witnessed on the stage.

Padres are in the ascendant just now, and while Padre VIJIL is the cynosure of every eye in our capital, another Padre, GAVAZZI, has been making a sensation on the other side. With more even than his wonted audacity, he invaded Oxford, the fortress of English high churchdom, and marched like another LOCHINVAR boldly into her Academic halls, among the kinsfolk of WILBERFORCE and PUSEY. The gownsmen of Oxford are very fast youths, and his reception, if less practically hostile than in Canada, was not less strong in antagonistic sentiments. He was assailed with vollays and execrations, and obliged to call in the police and a few brace of bull dogs to cover his retreat. At Oxford Pusyism, which is after all when compared with Roman Catholicism but meek tartle, is highly popular, and those who partake of it, generally acquire an appetite after a little while for the genuine callipash.

It will be interesting to many of our German merchants to learn that the fair of Leipsic was never so prosperous or so well attended as this *year. A week before the day appointed for the* opening, many of the dealers had almost exhausted the stocks which they had prepared for an ordinary demand, and were obliged to have fresh supplies brought from the manufactories by the most rapid means of conveyance. French productions, such as cloths, muslin de laines, and these objects of art and luxury known by the name of "*articles de Paris*" were bought up with unprecedented rapidity. Before half the fair was over, goods to the amount of thirty millions of thalers (about 120 millions of francs) had been purchased, and orders have been besides given which will give employment to the manufacturers for months to come. The manufacturers of cotton goods in Saxony are using every exertion to compete with the productions of France and England, and the use of machinery is making rapid progress among them.

Mr. WHITESIDE, who brought forward the motion on Kars, is an Irish Orangeman of the most ferocious cast. He was his reputation at the celebrated State trials of 1843 by a speech in defence of O'CONNELL, like that of the Kars session, occupying four hours in the delivery, and full of froth and bombast. Being an Orangeman, it created the most [illegible]

[illegible]

Lord CLARENDON, his colleague, is a Manchester and Cambridge man and gentleman in an Irish sense, and is most strictly [illegible] the old Irish, especially man with in Irish [illegible] name, looks far above a young Marquis, [illegible] charge of little other owner of a [illegible] Irish [illegible] this, that he not only [illegible] a special antipathy to his family, for his will [illegible] part with that name round which he [illegible] distinctions. We hardly [illegible] Irish peers who has [illegible] same time in the Lords. Lord [illegible] Grace, and Lord [illegible] both celebrated in the lower Chamber [illegible] heard of in their immediate [illegible].

Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, is expected immediately to England, on a flirtation trip, to woo the hand of Princess MARY of Cambridge, a sister of the present Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and first cousin of England's Queen. The Princess MARY is young, fair-haired of all the females of the English Court. She is tall and of fine figure, like her mother, with a profusion of brown hair, and a very loyous, ingenuous expression. With this her match all the Cambridges will be wedded but the Duke, who lives after the fashion of his uncle, WILLIAM the Fourth, with a beautiful actress, Miss FAUCONBERGE, by whom he has five children, and for whom he cherishes an unwavering love. The fortune of the Princess MARY is somewhere about that of a fashionable Fifth-avenue belle, three thousand pounds a year.

The peace rejoicings in England appear to be regarded as a very hollow joy. They are to consist chiefly of a review in Hyde Park of the home held troops, always a tame, stupid pageant, and a huge display of fireworks in the evening. In the peace of 1815, the event was celebrated with a greater pomp and circumstance, but then the people had all the "glorious," whereas now, some parties from vindictiveness than fault, she leaves the field with a somewhat tarnished paradise.

PALMER's (the poisoner's) trial is fixed for some day shortly after the 14th of May. The prosecution bar consists of the Attorney-General, Sir A. CAMPBELL, Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, and Mr. HENRY JAMES, Mr. BALLANTINE, a good criminal lawyer, conducts the defence. Sir FREDERICK KELLY was applied to, but demanded one thousand guineas, which was deemed too high a fee.

The Crops.

The advices from all parts of the country in relation to growing crops are usually encouraging. The Troy *Budget* observes that the papers in various quarters of the country are giving good accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. The season is backward, but that is said of by very farmers of the wheat, which was sown in October and the last Fall. In Ohio the wheat is spindling, yet the grass is yet thin. Frost was a great deal injured in the West. Peaches there will be none, but a very abundant yield of apples is expected. The Rural Home says that wheat is in good condition, though backward. Barley and oats are likely to be more than corn this season. Their growth does not depend so much heat, and they are not so easily injured by late frosts. All English grain, and grass is looking well, which is a good sign. The Albany Cultivator says that two-thirds of the yield of corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, August and September. Should it be warm in June, and in the middle states generally, the country will have enormous crops of corn, buckwheat and tame grass next autumn. From Western New York state will be abundant, for the season looks most promising. The Hartford Times says that there is a present prospect of a good yield of wheat. The high prices of wheat last year induced the farmers from Maine to California to sow largely of this cereal.

The Horicon (Wis.) *Argus* says: "The weather for the past two weeks has been very favorable for farming operations, and our farmers have improved it to improve the opportunity. The season for sowing Wheat again is without parallel, most of our farmers having doubled the number of acres usually devoted to this crop. The Winter Wheat looks well—never better, though not so large a crop was contemplated, owing to the wet season last Fall."

The Virginia *Tenth Legion* says: "In some instances, in that locality, the fly, chinch and other insects, have attacked the grain, but the extent of their depredations can scarcely be attributed to the rapid growth of the grain within the past few days. We have never seen a more encouraging prospect for an abundant harvest for twenty years, than now greets our farmers."

The Boonville (Ky.) *Observer* of the 3d instant says: "The bud of the peach is killed, but the apples are less injured than was at first expected. The grape is injured in low situations. The cherry, plum and the various kinds of berries will be plentiful, from present appearances."

Corn-planting has been going on down the Valley for more than a week past. The dry weather suggests the necessity of hurrying in the seed.

Accounts from all parts of New-Jersey agree in stating that the prospects of a large yield of potatoes were never better than at present.

The Ohio *Cultivator* remarks that there never was a finer stand of Wheat in the West, than at this present writing.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

One of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season assembled at the St. Charles last night to greet Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE in her new character of *Camille*. The piece has been rendered familiar to most of our theatre-goers from the renowned version of Miss Actorine Inon, in the early part of the season, but Mrs. HAYNE's version of it is more materially like that of Miss Dick, and is, in our opinion, much superior. There are none of those attempts to reach the equivocal position of Camille's mother, which, in the perfect purity, which characterizes the whole drama, is full of incongruities and even the terrible disease she is represented as a girl of naturally noble impulses, who, having once fallen, is unable even to recover her position, and seeks to drown all recollection in a round of unceasing pleasure and dissipation, which she had was partially forced into to that grave to which she looked forward as a release from all her affections. Her love for Armand is the one great absorbing passion of her soul, and the one effect which she makes to secure his happiness, by converting his love for her into holy, pure, manly heart increasing, is a touching evidence of the depth of woman's love, and of the ennobling influence of that love, even in one whose endeavors to forget had been met with the scorn and calumny of the world.

Mrs. HAYNE's *Camille* was a beautiful and touching piece of acting throughout. In the first act, where she is represented as the gay and reckless girl, the spoiled child of the world, in which she lives, the different between the contrasting tones, manner and in which she addresses *Be Varville*, and the tender, pure of tone and manner in which she addresses *Nichette*, the humble companion of her youth, showed the depth of feeling which lay beneath the surface, and a bitter appreciation of her false position in the world. The greatest display of her love for *Armand*, the yearning for that quiet country life which he has depicted, her happiness so entirely unknown to him, the sudden shock given to the crushing effect of the letter written by his father, first moments of jealousy, and joyful reconciliation were all depicted with a tenderness and truthfulness which elicited rounds of applause.

The scene between her and *Armand's* father, where she pleads the terrible sacrifice expected of her, coming at the moment when she was planning schemes of future happiness, her acceptance and her parting with *Armand*, was one of the best in the whole piece, and more than any other showed the melting mood." [illegible] this gifted actress in depicting the gradual [illegible] dawn possession of her [illegible] when the listener with [illegible] to the bitter and [illegible] who, ignorant of her real feelings, [illegible] has deserted him for a wealthier lover, and [illegible] cause of all, "which ends this sad, sensitive history," were intensely [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. HAYNE had lost none of the powers which endeared JULIA DEAN to fame.

BIGAMY MADE EASY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—ALLEN S. DRESSER, Jr., a middle aged Englishman, was indicted on a charge of bigamy. As a plea in the indictment, he stated that he married his first wife in 1841 somewhere on the Cape, and that a short time since, his wife and himself agreed upon a divorce, and he published the fact in the paper. He supposed that this was sufficient to enable him to get married again, which he did, with the knowledge of his first wife, who lived in the immediate vicinity of his home, and was manifested no jealousy or ill-will. The second wife, however, got wind of the circumstance of this fact, and when it came to their knowledge they made a complaint. Upon a review of all the facts, and with the consent of the friends of the second wife, Dresser was let off with a fine of [illegible] cents.—*Boston Courier.*

[illegible]

[illegible] Thursday of the present week, and it is said that after that ceremony that her Majesty will remove [illegible] or go out. The Imperial Family will shortly remove to the palace of St. Cloud.

The "At Home" [illegible] all Russia. All Paris [illegible] until the treaty of peace, which is to be published on Monday morning, [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] for a continuance of the gayeties of the season.

At the last of Mr. Mason's receptions on Thursday evening last, he was honored by the presence of the two Russian Plenipotentiaries, the Prince Gortschakoff and the Baron Brunnow. The great Russian, as is the case wherever he goes, was the lion of the evening, before whom all the other notabilities were nothing. This party, which was one of the gayest of the season, was remarkable for the number of really beautiful American women who were present. Without mentioning names I must state that New-Orleans was represented by six or seven beauties such as one does not often meet.

MISS JULIANA MAY, OF WASHINGTON.

At Judge Mason's soirée the company had the privilege of hearing the voice of one of the most remarkable musical talents which America has yet produced—that of Miss JULIANA MAY, of Washington. This lady, who is a cousin to the brave officer of that name, has now been in Europe several years with her mother and sister, studying music under the best masters of Italy and France. I heard her sing several difficult operatic pieces the evening before, at a musical soirée at her mother's house, which excited the highest admiration. The company was partly composed of musical critics, and there seemed to be but one opinion as to the remarkable powers of this lady. Independent of her voice and the long schooling which she has had, Miss MAY has a very fine person, which will not fail to produce an effect on the stage. She is prepared to accept an engagement in opera, and any American manager who desires to bring out a *débutante* of real talent—a young woman who is certainly destined to figure prominently on the stage—will do well to engage this lady. MALAKOFF.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Black Democracy in Council—Proceedings of the State Convention—Nomination for Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, May 4, 1856.

I have thought that a brief account of the State Convention of Douglas office-holders might prove interesting to the readers of the DAILY TIMES. Agreeable to the call of the State Central Committee, the Convention assembled on the 1st of May, at Springfield. For months before the meeting of the Convention but three men have been prominent as candidates for Governor, all of whom have been in active service for twenty-five years—JOHN DEARMY, of Dixon; SAMUEL MOLINE, of Quincy; and MURRAY McCONNEL, of Jacksonville, at present Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

For a month past the tide seemed setting in McCONNEL's favor; he is noted as a stump speaker, has fought the battles of the party for organization, never faltered nor tired, never sought to lead, but quietly pulled at the trace. His friends were clamorous—old personal enemies seemed disposed to yield and allow him to lead for once in battle. On Tuesday, the day preceding the Convention, the delegates had all arrived. It was soon evident that a storm was brewing. It was quietly whispered that it would not do to run McCONNEL—that that would insure defeat. Whispers became murmurs, and murmurs loud, outspoken words. JOSHUA ALLEN, United States Attorney for Southern Illinois, and JOHN LOGAN, headed the Anti-McConnel move. They concluded to bring out "honest JOHN MOORE," as he is usually called, and thus overbalance all the candidates, and this, too, in the face of the fact that MOORE had positively declined being a candidate, in a published letter, and that, with MOORE's assurances to that effect, McCONNEL had consented to run. At 10 o'clock at night it was first ascertained that honest JOHN had consented to run.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale which, but an hour ago,
Blush'd," and were flushed with the hopes of victory.

There was a rallying of the ruling spirits of McCONNEL, DEARMY and HOLMES. The night was spent in Council—the friends of the three swore that MOORE should never be nominated—a combination was formed in favor of RICHARDSON.

When the Convention assembled, some half dozen or more were put in nomination for Governor, but it was well known that the contest was soon to be between MOORE and RICHARDSON. Just before the ballot was taken, JOHN MCCONNEL rose—he knew the hour of trial had come—that exigency of the case demanded a bold assault; that some wavering delegates had to be driven. Like Marshal MARAT at the head of his dashing cavalry, J. L. McCONNEL pitched into honest JOHN MOORE. He commenced by passing a glowing eulogy on the character and thirty years' services of MURRAY McCONNEL; he concluded by accusing *honest* JOHN of having acted treacherously towards his best friends, and boldly declared that he was now a candidate before the Convention in bad faith. In passing, allow me to remark that JOHN L. McCONNEL is spoken of by men of his own party as a troublesome man, a disorganizer, &c., &c., but ere I make the prophecy, that for years to come he is to be one of the controlling minds in the Illinois Democracy. They may curse and abuse him, but he will drive them before him like sheep. Two months ago he made a speech in Green County, abusive of DOUGLAS; to-day he is the delegate of the Sixth Congressional District to the Cincinnati Convention.

On the third ballot RICHARDSON was nominated for Governor.

The Convention passed a resolution declaring that "Congress had no rightful authority to establish or prohibit Slavery in any State or Territory," yet we find their standard-bearer, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, declaring, in his seat in Congress, in reply to questions propounded by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, that Congress has the authority to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. Which position he will take may appear doubtful, but let me remind you that that resolution was only passed for the benefit of a certain aspirant before the Cincinnati Convention. RICHARDSON will never canvass the Prairie State upon any such platform. The administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE received the compliment of an approving resolution. Of the distinguished ability with which a certain JAMES BUCHANAN has managed our foreign diplomacy at the Court of St. James, these toadies of DOUGLAS were perfectly oblivious; probably as most of them were Postmasters, and only read the Chicago *Times*, they had never heard of him. The Convention passed no resolution in relation to subduing the freemen of Illinois—taking the cue from the Douglas-Lane affair, that their master discountenanced fighting. The office-holders passed a resolution declaring that they did not like LYMAN TRUMBULL—a piece of information which will be very distressing to our recently-elected United States Senator, who feels conscious of representing a large majority of the people of Illinois.

The Convention instructed their delegates to vote for DOUGLAS for the Presidency, had a few little speeches, or rather eulogies of DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY. JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON have become stale to them and antiquated, since the advent of DOUGLAS at the birthplace of the Father of the Missouri Compromise. Democratic speeches now-a-days have a new feature, and almost the only feature—hypocritical professions of love and reverence for HENRY CLAY!—while alive they vilified and abused him. Like bloodhounds and hyenas thirsting for his blood, they followed that pure patriot and statesman to his grave; but now, floundering at sea, they are about to go down—down to the bottom—and, like drowning men, they catch at a straw; they implore and beseech the old Whigs to throw them a plank. No true friend of HENRY CLAY—no man who loved him living and mourns him departed—can be so lost to his own self-respect as to shake hands with his life-time defamers over the ashes of the Sage of Ashland.

To conclude, allow me to say that in Illinois, we will now have, by a mere accident, a fair issue. With WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON as the candidate of Douglas Democracy, there can be no skirking the Nebraska iniquity. Mark my prediction: the gallant Col. BISSEL will be the next Governor of Illinois, returned as such next November, by the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of Illinois. Col. BISSEL is known and loved throughout the length and breadth of the State. Wherever called by the voice of his country, at the bar, on the "tented field," or in the Halls of Congress, he has done his duty—his whole duty, and done it well.

On the 29th of May, the Anti-Nebraska Party have their State Convention, to nominate a State ticket, and to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held the 14th of June, in Philadelphia. J.

SMALL POX.—Considerable excitement exists at Theresa, Jefferson County, in consequence of the appearance of the small pox in that town. Mr. FARRIN, a member of Assembly, who suffered an attack of the disease in Albany last Winter, after his return to his home in Theresa, mingled freely with his neighbors, supposing that all danger of communication had passed. A member of his family has just been attacked with varioloid, and hence the excitement, others fearing that they will be attacked with [illegible]

[illegible] Opposition of the Slave Power in Missouri—[illegible] Movement of the Democracy—Proceedings of the Convention—The Arrows Made by United States Troops.

[illegible] It is true, that the people [illegible] know the treatment of the "free" citizens of Kansas. I submit the following summary of my letters during the past week:

When addressing the people of the Eastern States, last Winter, I told them who made the laws for Kansas, the nature of those laws, and the difficulty of enforcing them upon the Free-State people. This has all been told so often by our own people, through the press and otherwise, that our history has become familiar to every school-boy throughout the country. Yet, however familiar may be the story of our wrongs, I have no idea that those living at their ease, under the protection of their own laws, can ever imagine the severity of the abuse which we are compelled to suffer.

First, let me ask you to call to mind the source and nature of the Territorial laws, and then permit me to inform you how they have been enforced upon me.

Last Sunday, while standing in the street, conversing with a Pro-Slavery friend, JONES, the so-called Sheriff, came up to me and said that he summoned me as a posse constituto, to assist in the arrest of WOOD and others. I asked "by what authority?"—he replied "by authority of the Territorial laws." I made no reply—he afterwards summoned about twenty. I stood around talking with persons for a few minutes, until I went into my office; I soon came out to the crowd and saw a man with his coat off, shaking his fist at JONES—some words passed between them, and finally the crowd dispersed. I went into an office with JONES—after a few minutes he left the town.

On Wednesday he returned, with about fifteen United States soldiers. He arrested me; I made no resistance. I merely asked him for what; he replied for not assisting him in the arrest of WOOD and others. I need not relate the incidents of that night, for I suppose others have done this. I was taken by the troops to Lecompton. On our arrival, the citizens of that place looked at us as though they would rejoice to cut us in pieces. Towards night they told the Lieutenant they would relieve the troops, and keep guard over us themselves. He permitted them to keep guard outside, but he had heard too many threats from them to leave us in their hands, and, therefore, he staid with his men inside with us.

We had already been taken before the Justice, and admitted to bail, under five hundred dollars bonds. We engaged a man to go for persons to come and give security. He started, but was prevented by the crowd which gathered round him. They would let no one go to procure bondsmen. They were determined to keep us in confinement.

The next day three persons came up from Lawrence and bailed us out. They hesitated for some time to take any one for security, as they said they were all equally guilty with the prisoners. The soldiers had heard very many threats made against our lives, and would not leave us until they had escorted us beyond all danger. I do not believe our lives would have been spared had we not been protected by the United States troops. I am now with my friends again, in Lawrence. In a few days I shall be tried and convicted. I consider my conviction certain, as that inevitably follows an arrest. My punishment will be a fine and imprisonment. Yes, fine and imprisonment! Think of it, you of the Free States. You who are protected by law from outrage and violence. Think of it, you conservative men—you Administration men, who say this is all right,—who say we shall obey their laws,—who say "you will subdue us."

Not long since, one COLEMAN murdered a man and was bound over for trial under the same bonds that I am, for the awful crime of dying nothing. Look at that, ye who can see nothing wrong in this system of tyranny and oppression. But there are other causes of my arrest. Last Winter I tried to tell the story of our wrongs to our friends in the North. Since then I have been elected a member of the Legislature, and have been for some time engaged with the Codifying Committee, preparing a code of laws. These were the true charges against me; and they were ready to fabricate any story, in order to bring me to punishment.

At the present time, United States troops are stationed around us, awaiting to assist in making further arrests. Many of our citizens have fled to escape arrest. They are compelled to flee—they prefer to do this rather than to be fined and imprisoned, as they will surely be if found.

This is the freedom of Kansas allotted us by the Administration. Our wrongs are becoming more and more insufferable. Our pleadings for justice are louder and louder. And should our oppressors increase, our moderation must soon give way under the weight of just indignation; and, fearless of consequences, we shall be compelled to take the position our fathers took, and repel to the last such tyranny. But stop, I think I can hear shout ten thousand from the Old States—it will not do to resist the United States forces. We must respect and submit to the government extended over us.

But one thing is certain: however deep our devotion and loyalty to our country, if she changes her protection into oppression, and undertakes to crush us to the earth, the time will come when we can no *longer suppress* our manhood, but shall do our duty regardless of results. Never has a people suffered such indignities—never has a people endured so much as the down-trodden of Kansas. Our wrongs are before the country; if the people allow them, they are no less guilty than the perpetrators.

I would remind the people of the acts of the President.

First, the Territory has been invaded at four different elections, and the elective franchise destroyed. At four separate times, openly in defiance, and in disregard of the power of the nation, the dearest rights of freemen have been wrested from the people of Kansas, but no interposition of the United States forces then, although this was all known to the President in time to prevent it, and especially in these last three instances; yet he would not call upon a single United States soldier to secure their rights to the peaceful citizens of Kansas. The President's excuse was, "It is all beyond my power."

Again, the Territory has been invaded by warlike bands, the town of Lawrence actually besieged, and some true men of the Territory murdered; but no word of complaint goes up from the Executive Chambers. The President even refuses to assist in repelling this invading force. What word can attach sufficient disgrace to such acts?

But now, when our enemies are unable to enforce the odious laws they have made for us, the United States forces are compelled to come down from their former station, that of a soldier, and be made the tool of a petty Sheriff, or deputy;—they are ordered to arrest our citizens for no offence. When, I ask, were the United States forces most needed, to prevent prostitution of the ballot-box or to enforce the enactments of this bogus Legislature?

This Government is but a slaveocracy. All its forces are used as an instrument of the slave power. If this could be so, and not affect the freemen of the Free State, it might be borne, but when the people of any one portion of the country must bow their necks under the oppressive yoke, then it is time to begin to look for some effectual means of bringing the Government back to its original state.

The people of Kansas have borne these wrongs for more than a year before they were satisfied that the general Government was against them. They will continue to bear them until all hope of rule is lost, and then they will be compelled to stand aloof from the Confederation of States, and stand up alone for their own rights. One thing is certain: the people of Kansas will not always suffer oppression, even when perpetrated by the aid of the United States forces, but knowing their rights they will attempt to keep them, fearless of consequences. We appeal to the sober-minded men of the North to look with an impartial eye upon the condition of the people.

A KANSAS PRISONER.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, April 28, 1856.

United States Military Academy.

From the Union.

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the year 1856:

William H. Duncan, Esq., of New-Hampshire.
Mr. Thomas P. Shepard, Rhode Island.
Hon. John Wheeler, Vermont.
Hon. L. Kirkpatrick, New-Jersey.
Rev. John R. Spotswood, Delaware.
Col. F. H. Smith, Virginia.
Hon. R. F. Simpson, South Carolina.
William B. Read, Esq., Kentucky.
Mr. E. G. Eastman, Tennessee.
Major John Hendricks, Indiana.
Dr. W. W. Roman, Illinois.
Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom, Michigan.
Dr. John J. Lowry, Missouri.
Mr. Franklin B. Sexton, Texas.
Judge Wm. T. Barbour, California.

The following are the Cadets appointed by the President "at large," and from the District of Columbia, for 1856:

Edmund Kirby, son of Col. Kirby, deceased, late of United States Army.
George V. Henry, son of Capt. Henry, deceased.
Justin Dimick, son of Major Dimick.
Franklin Harwood, son of Captain Harwood, United States Navy.
Captain Emory, son of Major Emory, United States Army.
Lucullus Hooker, son of Dr. Hooker, deceased, formerly of the United States Army.
Robert L. Bateman, son of Captain Bateman, United States Army.
Jefferson D. Bradford, son of David Bradford, deceased, killed in the war of 1812.
[illegible] Tingey, Delaware; orphan; family [illegible] Davis, Pennsylvania; orphan; family [illegible] such service in the war of 1812 [illegible]
[illegible] Ewing, District of Columbia.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 P. M.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Alderman VARIAN moved to take the resolution in regard to rescinding the motion to place the new City Hall in the Park from the table.

Alderman CLANCY hoped the motion would not be pressed then, as the down-town members were mostly absent.

Alderman VARIAN said he could not help that.

The question was then taken, and the motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 10.

THE HERALD CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following resolutions were offered by Alderman HERRICK, with a long preamble of which the gist was:

That notwithstanding the restrictions and conditions of the lease to John Rodgers and others, dated, [illegible] had not been removed, the property thereby had been sold by the consent of the Comptroller—That certain parties had previously purchased the interest of said Corporation in said property, and in consequence of the restrictions, &c., there was a doubt upon the title to said property which deterred persons from bidding for the same, and by the conditions of the sale 10 per cent of the consideration money bid was required to be paid in cash, and parties, in consequence of the cloud upon the title, occasioned by the non-rescinding of said restrictions and conditions, were unwilling to bid for said property, fearing lest the 10 per cent they might be obliged to pay would be locked up in a tedious litigation—that the property otherwise would have brought $150,000 more than it was knocked down for.

Resolved, That the said resolution (the one authorizing sale) be and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled.

Resolved, That the Mayor, the Comptroller, each and both of them, be and they or both of them are hereby forbidden to execute and deliver, make, sign, or acknowledge any conveyance, deed, transfer, lease, assignment or grant, either by deed or otherwise, of the said property, or any right or interest therein.

Alderman ELY said that he was willing to vote for the last resolution, but he could not indorse the preamble.

Alderman HERRICK wanted to know what there was false in the preamble? It had been drawn up by a legal gentleman who had studied the subject, and was interested in the matter.

Alderman ELY said that one thing incorrect was, that the preamble said that the property had been sold by the consent of the Comptroller, while it was not by his consent alone, but by that of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Besides, it was alleged that the Church had sold its interest in the property, which assertion had not yet been established.

Alderman HERRICK said, that for the former objection it was nothing. As for the latter fact, he would vouch for it. Besides this, the Comptroller had said that even if the resolution forbidding the sale had passed, he would have sold it.

Alderman ELY said, that another objection was that the preamble stated that people were deterred from bidding. This he did not believe. He was, however, willing to vote for the resolution, in order to investigate the movement.

Alderman HERRICK pleaded hard for the adoption of his resolution, alleging various reasons, which Alderman ELY considered as insufficient. He latter thought that, as the sale had been effected according to the provisions adopted by the predecessors of this Board, it should be considered as legal. But, as the Church had sold its interest, as it was said, and he believed, he wished to let the Church give a title to its property, and prevent the Mayor, &c., from deeding the part of the City. He would, therefore, object to the preamble, and to the resolution repealing the agreement to sell.

Alderman HERRICK said he was willing to withdraw the preamble, but wished to take the sense of the Board on the resolution repealing the former one. He withdrew the preamble.

Alderman VOORHIS said that the Board had only *provided*, as yet, to pass an ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Recorder to give the deed. If the Mayor could do it without this power being given him, he could do it notwithstanding any steps the Board could take. But the Board could, when the necessary ordinance came up, refuse to pass it, and thus prevent the Mayor and Comptroller giving the deed. The sale had been made and the City would get $67,500, a very nice sum, and he good could be done by passing this resolution. It would only involve the City in long and tedious litigation.

Alderman FULMER advocated the adoption of the resolution. He was not afraid of any man, or any woman either, and he was not afraid to pass this paper. He did not think at any rate that it would do any harm.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to lay the matter on the table but the motion was lost.

The question was then taken on the first resolution which was adopted by a vote of 16 to 5.

The second resolution was then adopted by a vote of 17 to 2, Alderman VOORHIS and JACKSON voting in the negative.

A host of amendments to resolutions reported by the Street Committee in regard to flagging sidewalks, etc., authorizing the appointment of Inspectors of the work done by the Street Commissioner, were passed.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Corporation Counsel for information concerning the point whether any act, &c., passed by one Board of the Common Council in any one year can be legally concurred in by the other Branch in a succeeding year, and whether meeting with the approval of the Mayor, such act would be valid.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of the adoption of a resolution to authorize the Clerk of the Common Council to advertise for printing and binding all the unprinted concurrent corporation proceedings in his office or elsewhere, bearing date previous to the year 1831. The resolution was laid over until *Friday*.

ALDERMAN VOORHIS CHARGES COMMISSIONER TAYLOR WITH FRAUD.

The ordinance from the Councilmen coming up, for laying out the Central Park and authorising the appointment of inspectors by the Street Commissioner, a long debate occurred.

Alderman VOORHIS spoke of the outside influence which had been exerted on members of the Board. He said he had been told that none of his friends would be appointed to inspectorships if he did not vote for this ordinance. He proceeded to speak quite personally concerning Commissioner TAYLOR.

Aldermen BRIGGS and VARIAN spoke for the ordinance, (the former defending the Street Commissioner,) and Alderman TUCKER against it.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to refer it to the Committee on Ordinances. Lost by a vote of 8 to 14.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay it on the table. Lost by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Tucker, Voorhis, Briggs, Barker, Fulmer, Ely, Valentine and Varian—8.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Corwin, Healy, Clancy, Griffiths, Steers, Monahan, Herrick, McConkay and Drake—9.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening President PINCKNEY in the Chair. After a large number of unimportant petitions had been presented and referred, the following resolution was passed after a lengthy debate.

REMOVAL OF A FLOATING CHAPEL.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Health be and he is hereby ordered to remove the floating Chapel at the pier foot of Laight-street, forthwith.

NOTICE TO THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to give notice to the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, to repair the pavement in accordance with their agreement with the Corporation.

SALARIES OF POLICEMEN.

A resolution to increase the salaries of sergeants and privates of the Police Department from seven to eight hundred dollars a year, was referred to the Committee on Police.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The following was adopted:

Whereas, The enlargement of the Battery progresses slowly, being little more than one half completed, although the contract was given out on the 25th of November, 1852, and should have been finished on the 25th November, 1855, and inasmuch as there is a question of the legality of the contract; therefore be it

Resolved, That the report of the Special Committee made upon the enlargement of the Battery on the 27th December, 1855, and all the papers connected therewith, be and are hereby taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of this Board, for their consideration and report.

PUMPS ON PUMPS.

For several evenings the Board has indulged in lengthy disquisitions upon pumps; their uses and abuses, and the appointment of inspectors of said pumps, whose bounden duty it should be to attend to the wants of said pumps, and to see that the said pumps are kept in good pumping order. There was a proposition, to appoint ten Inspectors of Pumps. But there were several members who opposed it, in consequence of a statement made by Councilman MERRITT, to the effect that there was but one water pump in the City and county of New-York, and the handle of that was broken and it had no sucker. The proposition was, nevertheless, received, and ten Inspectors appointed. It was understood by those members who are familiar with the subject, that the Inspectors should have jurisdiction over sundry beer-pumps said to be in use in the City, and that they should give special and sympathetic attention to the suckers thereof.

A NEW RAILWAY.

A resolution was adopted granting to the American Express Company permission to lay a single rail-track from their building No. 164 Duane-street, to connect with the Hudson River Railroad track.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In pursuance of a call signed by a majority of the members, a meeting of the regular Board of Supervisors was appointed to be held yesterday, at 4 P. M., being the same hour to which a minority (Board No. 2) had adjourned from the day before. At 4½ o'clock President ELY took the Chair and called the Board to order.

PRESENT—Supervisors Acting Mayor Barker, Corporation Counsel Emott, Comptroller Flagler, Voorhis, Griffiths, Jackson, Schoonmaker, Tucker, Fulmer and Drake—11.

The minutes of Board having been read, Supervisor [illegible] moved that the members present from Board No. 2 be admitted to seats in this Board. Supervisor [illegible] opposed that the members present from Board No. 2 be admitted to seats in this Board. Supervisor [illegible] moved to admit Supervisor [illegible] to a seat. Supervisor [illegible] opposed.

Supervisor JACKSON said that he hoped the members of the party (the Democratic) would come up, as he was a bashful man, and would be afraid to remain otherwise.

President ELY said that the Supervisor of the Twelfth would be permitted to take the vacant seat next to "Chairman No. 1," if he was afraid.

The sergeant-at-arms having returned, without any members, he was again sent to notify the members down stairs that the Board wanted but one to a quorum, and therefore, unless they came up, would be obliged to adjourn.

The officer having returned, reported that the Supervisors below had desired to wait a little longer, until Supervisor HOFFMAN should arrive. The roll having been again called it was found that there were twelve present, one less than a quorum. Supervisor TUCKER said that he was convinced that there would be no quorum; there were Democrats down stairs who would not come up, he felt quite certain. It had been said that the stoppage of the wheels of legislation was the fault of the Whigs, this meeting would show where the fault lay. He moved, that for want of a quorum, the Board should stand adjourned until next day.

President ELY said that as there was no quorum and not a legislative body, a minority could not adjourn from day to day, but a meeting must be called by a request signed by a majority of members.

Supervisor VOORHIS said that when he came up, a few moments before, there were nine Democratic members below—the Recorder, BROWN, HEALEY, CLANCY, STEERS, MONAHAN, MERRITT, McCONKEY and VARIAN. Of these members, three (CLANCY, MONAHAN and McCONKEY,) had signed the call for this meeting. The other Democrat who had signed it, Supervisor JACKSON, was here in his seat. He was glad he had not sold himself to King Canute. But the others had told the Sergeant-at-Arms that they would come up when they had done eating peanuts, in which intellectual and refined employment the Recorder, the chief criminal officer of our City, and the other Supervisors were then engaged. Supervisor VARIAN could come here every day, when he presided in his mock dignity over Board No. 2, consisting of only two members. But now he had to eat peanuts. He himself would be always ready to sign a call and attend at every legal meeting, as he had never failed to do heretofore.

President ELY then declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum, until legally called together.

It will be remembered that the so called Board No. 2 had adjourned until yesterday at 4 P. M. Its members had also been notified to attend the regular meeting at the same hour and place; they were, therefore, in duty bound to be present at any rate. But they absented themselves notwithstanding. On the 2d Tuesday of July the law obliges the Board to meet to confirm the taxes. We understand that a call for a meeting next Friday has already been signed by a majority of the Board.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP THAT WAS SEIZED BY A COUNCILMAN.

The Commission met yesterday as usual. Commissioner KENNEDY reported 2,689 alien passengers as having arrived in New-York for the week ending 14th May.

A communication was received from Mr. Jacob L. Smith, one of the Board of Councilmen, asking for an inquiry into the charges made against him respecting the late irruption and affray at Castle Garden. After some discussion the letter (which was not read) was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Committee on Castle Garden made the annexed report in reference to the affair of the ship *St. Nicholas* and her passengers. It will be found to be substantially in accordance with our previous version of the matter:

The Committee on Castle Garden, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry in regard to the ship *St. Nicholas*, which arrived at this port from Havre on the 7th of May inst., respectfully report,

That they have instituted a careful inquiry into the facts connected with the proceedings of runners and others on board said ship, and the landing of the passengers and baggage therefrom, and respectfully state the results of their investigation as follows:

That while the *St. Nicholas*, consigned to Boyd & Hincken, was coming up the Bay, after having been visited and passed by the Health-Officer, the steamboat *John Birbeck* came alongside and made fast to the ship, and thereupon Jacob L. Smith, a Councilman from the Second Council District, sprang on board the ship from the steamboat.

That he immediately sought and obtained an interview with the captain in his cabin, and soon came again on deck, with a star on his breast, and exhibited a document by the acting Mayor, and addressed to the Emigrant Squad of Policemen, directing them to allow Mr. Jacob L. Smith to go on board of any vessel, and not to molest him. That Smith informed the Special Policeman on board that if he molested him (Smith) he (S.) would arrest him.

That as soon as the *St. Nicholas* was anchored, the steamboat from Castle-Garden went alongside, when Smith forbade the officer and policeman from coming on board the ship. That Capt. Burns of this steamboat, and a policeman, nevertheless boarded the ship, when Smith seized the former by the collar and called upon the policeman to arrest him. That the male, who had charge of the ship, refused to allow the passengers to go on board the steamboat from Castle Garden, stating that such were the instructions of his captain, and that her owners were responsible for his acts. Thereupon Capt. Burns returned to Castle Garden, obtained a written order of one of the Commissioners of Emigration authorizing him to receive the passengers, and returned to the ship and was again met as before stated. He then left the ship. Shortly thereafter the ship was boarded with the acquiescence of Councilman Smith and the officer in charge of the ship, by a gang of forwarders and runners.

That the passengers were afterwards passed on board the *Birbeck* by Smith and the runners, and that the former were then conducted by the last named to a small room on the steamer, where tickets were sold them, and money received. That they were then landed at Castle Garden without objection from any officer or other person at that dépôt, but were separated from their baggage, which Smith took on the *Birbeck* to the pier No. 1 North River.

The parties in this foray are, doubtless, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, in whose interest and on whose behalf the runners and others were indirectly operating. The tickets sold to the passengers were those of this road, and one of its principal agents was the person who loaned them tickets and received the money on board the *Birbeck*. Evidently Smith, if not a Monmouth runner, and in the pay, was certainly in the interest of that Company.

That the motive of all their unlawful proceedings was to make money out of and to defraud the emigrants, not only the well-known and notorious character of the lawless men engaged in it attests, but the remark of Councilman Smith to the captain of the *Birbeck* goes beyond a question. Another ship, the *Neptune*, from Liverpool, was coming up the Bay about the time of the termination of the proceedings on board the *St. Nicholas*, when the captain of the *Birbeck* called out to Smith to prepare for him the job of discharging her passengers, to which Smith replied: "No, life of the time, they are from Liverpool, and have no money; we don't want such passengers as these."

Your Committee are of opinion, that the explanations made by his Honor, the Acting Mayor, of the part he took in this affair in issuing the permit to Smith, are entirely satisfactory, in view of the prompt revocation of the permit.

Various laws, as your Committee are advised, have been violated by these proceedings. The *St. Nicholas* and her owners are liable, under chapter 231, of the Laws of 1855, in a penalty of $500 for each runner on board previous to the landing of the passengers. By the same law both of the runners and others operating on behalf of the above Railroad Company, who went on board the *St. Nicholas* prior to the landing of the passengers, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

By the same act the steamboat *Birbeck* is also liable in a penalty of $500 for each runner on board, for which she may be seized.

Your Committee respectfully recommend that all the penalties be rigorously enforced, and that the necessary representations and proofs be furnished to the proper City officers, in order that those who have thus put the laws at defiance, and rendered themselves amenable to public prosecutions, may be ascertained and condignly punished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
JOHN F. CUMMING,
AND CARRIGAN.

Commissioner CURTIS wished this report to be laid over one week, to allow Messrs. Boyd & Hincken to offer such explanations as they might deem necessary.

Mr. GARRIGUES thought immediate action desirable.

Mr. KENNEDY said that unless something were done immediately, the runners might carry out their threats to proceed to further violence.

Mr. MORGAN moved the following resolutions, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Castle-Garden Committee be adopted and entered upon the minutes, and that they be authorized to prosecute for all violations of the law in the landing of passengers from the ship *St. Nicholas* on the — inst.

The Retrenchment Committee submitted a report suggesting the reduction of the salary of the Physician-in-Chief at Ward's Island, and the curtailment of various other expenses, especially the employment of country agents.

Mr. CURTIS thought an agent at Buffalo was indispensable.

The following is the weekly statement of the affairs of the Commissioners:

Number of emigrants arrived to May 7, 1856		33,792
Number of emigrants arrived to May 14		2,162
Total		34,901
To same date in 1855		27,100
	1856.	1855.
Inmates in Institution at Ward's Island	1,456	2,815
In Marine Hospital	191	211
Total	1,647	3,026
Overdrafts on hand, Jan. 1, 1856		$69,051 67
Aggregate receipts to May 7, 1856		90,150 16
Received since to May 14, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.	4,989 17	89,975 83
Total		$89,141 68
Disbursements to May 7, 1856	$76,556 16	
Sundry expenses paid May 7	17,020 00	77,545 83
Overdraft, May 14, 1856		$88,596 11

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held a special session last evening, to consider the unfinished business on the table.

The report of the Committee on By-Laws was taken up, and several proposed amendments were discussed; one of these related to the hour of adjourning for work to be done by contract for the Board, requiring separate estimates for the different [illegible]

[illegible] Board of Ten Governors.

CHICKENS AND BEANS—BETTS.

The Board of Ten Governors met on Wednesday at Bellevue Hospital, Gov. DRAPER presiding, and present a full Board, excepting Gov. TAYLOR. The entire Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Stephen Chaffee, were in attendance, having been invited to be present to answer some questions touching the management of Bellevue Hospital, complaints of the charge of and management of which, it will be remembered, had been made to the Board.

STATEMENTS TO THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Gov. DRAPER said he was happy to report a full representation of the Medical Board, and would explain to them the reason of their being summoned to attend. The dell of the Department of Bellevue Hospital for extraordinary expenses had increased from $[illegible] to $[illegible] in four years. Among the items were chickens, oysters, &c., with children of a tender age, quantities of brandy and other liquors needed. He then read the resolutions of last April. Among the articles specified were old chickens, old pumpkins of from [illegible] to [illegible] pounds, 1,000 bottles of porter, 37 gallons of brandy, 120 gallons of ale, and 18 bottles of Madeira. None of these articles, Gov. DRAPER said, were in the regular diet of the Department, but came under the head policy of "extras." He had then wished to know whether the patients received the articles ordered, and whether there was the basis of the appointment of a special Committee of Investigation.

WHAT THE MEDICAL BOARD HAD TO SAY.

Drs. FRANCIS, SAYRE, McCREADY, and others of the Medical Board, gave each explanations of the items of the expenditures charged. They mutually defined for the increase of these "extras" of late years, the fact of a marked change in the character of the medical cases, the patients needed food different from the ordinary diet, and "extras" had been provided them. They assured an investigation, however, is more satisfactory.

Governor DRAPER then said, as he had spoken in behalf of the Board, he could not but express his surprise at the Board of having signed numerous resolutions in blank.

It was finally agreed to have such investigation, after a prior understanding that the Governors would address a communication to the Medical Board with statements of the points requiring explanation.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The following was the weekly report and summary for the week ending Saturday, May 10, 1856, of the number of patients at the various institutions, 3,[illegible], being an increase of 180 from the previous week. During the week there had died 30; discharged, 1,[illegible]; sent to the Penitentiary, 64.

A Night Street Directory.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, the subject was mentioned of allowing to citizens and passengers the efficient aid of the names of streets and numbers of houses at night. The proposition is to have the name of each street on the corner lamps and the number on the houses made conspicuous opposite every public lamp. A public meeting is to be called on Monday, to hear matters of fact from proper parties as to the expense and feasibility of the scheme.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A VICTIM OF HIGHLAND COMPLAINT—A WIDOW BEREAVED.

A woman giving her name as Mary Fawcett, appeared at the Mayor's office Tuesday morning in a state of great excitement, and stated that she had been robbed of a considerable amount of property. She said she came to this city in the City from Hamilton, C. W., on Saturday last, prosecuting clothing and valuables of the value of $[illegible]. She traveled in company with two male friends, named Peter Mitchell and Daniel Smith, who flashed her wealth to rob, and left her destitute. By some means, she continued, she came across the city and purchased a valuable gold watch which she had in her possession. Officer [illegible] in plain clothes, at the request of the Mayor, arrested last evening, and brought before Justice COMMOLLY, at the Lower Police Court. From the representations made before the Magistrate it appears that Mrs. Fawcett is a widow woman, and recently resided in Hamilton, Upper Canada. Smith, who first came across her at a boarding-house, Broad-st., was one of the prisoners, and a clerk at that place, and there had his eye upon her money. Mitchell, also, and there had his eye upon her money. Mitchell, also, and there had his eye upon her money. Mitchell, also

AGRICULTURAL.

[Published every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a practical and experienced Reporter.]

New-York Daily Times Office,
Thursday, May 15, 1856.

Our Produce markets have generally been less vigorous during the last than the preceding week, despite the encouraging news from Europe, the revival of internal navigation, and the prevalence of favorable weather, especially towards the close.

Prices have been in tolerably active request for home use, but not in much demand for export, on the following of the recent foreign accounts was sufficient to induce the merchants among shippers in view of diminished shipping accommodation and rising rates of freight. The receipts of Breadstuffs have not been very heavy, scarcely equaling the demand, notwithstanding the recent sales. The stocks of Flour are still moderate, and the principal holders are not eager to realize. These circumstances have served to preserve a comparatively firm feeling in the trade, and the actual changes that have taken place are not required to make a note of are not important.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week amount to only about 62,000 bbls. of Flour, 90,100 bushels of Wheat, 299,000 bushels of Corn, and 17,500 bushels of Rye, indicating a decrease of about 7,650 bbls. of Flour, and 28,000 bushels of Rye, with an increase of nearly 3,100 bushels of Wheat, and 90,500 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised about 69,650 bbls. of Flour, 86,000 bushels of Wheat, 208,000 bushels of Corn, and 41,400 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 32,000 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, nearly all grades of State, Western and Southern Wheat Flour, and the better qualities of Canadian, close pretty firmly and uniformly without any noticeable change. A slight deterioration, however, is observable in the closing quotations for common brands of Canadian Wheat Flour, which have been pressed on the market and have attracted very little notice. A large proportion of what State and Western Wheat Flour is being offered for sale is of a very poor description, and not popular. These circumstances render much of our available stock unsalable, unless at reduced prices, which factors reject. The home trade, who operate with most freedom, chiefly take well known or reliable medium and fancy brands, though not entirely neglecting superior descriptions. Good ordinary grades alone suit European traders, but as these have quite cautiously purchased throughout the week, such kinds have not been very brisk. Most qualities of Southern,—which is generally of a less uncertain and deceptive character than much of what it has to come in competition with in this market,—have been fairly inquired for by domestic buyers, and shippers, needing Flour to export to the West Indies, as well as to Central and South America. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have remained without any symptoms of improvement—the supplies of both articles being still in excess of the requirements of purchasers.

Within a few days many inquiries have been made in reference to the new Flour Inspection Association, organized in March last, and then designed to commence business on the 1st of June next. In answer to these inquiries we have been requested to state merely, that the Committee appointed to make the necessary preparations for the practical establishment of the new Inspection Association, have had the subject under consideration for some time past, and are doing all that the real friends of a reliable system of flour and meal inspection expects them to do, to fully and punctually discharge the duties which they assumed on accepting their respective appointments. They hope to be able to give a thorough report of the result of their labors, at all events, before the close of the current month.

The fluctuations in Wheat have been insignificant. Most of the week the market was poorly supplied, and was quiet but firm. Towards the close an ampler stock was available, and a livelier business was the consequence. Prices left off steadily and regularly. A very small quantity of Rye has been offered for sale this week, and, though purchasers have not evinced much spirit, the article has gained a little in value. Oats have continued abundant and depressed, closing 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel cheaper than last week. Corn is arriving more freely, and is deteriorating. Unsound or inferior lots form the bulk of the available supply here. Sound parcels have been proportionately far less plenty. The week's decline in prices is fully 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel.

Cotton has fluctuated a little during the week, but it closes tamely and languidly, though it is not quotably lower than on the 8th inst. Factors are eager to sell, but they cannot find free buyers, unless they will consent to accept somewhat reduced prices, to do which they evince much reluctance. Our available stock here now is only about 32,000 bales, against about 38,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 506,910 bales over those of last year. The total receipts at Southern ports since Sept. 1st, 1855, exceed those of the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports, now, are 68,000 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855.

Provisions have been steadily improving in demand and value. Mess Pork,—having been less abundant and needed for consumption,—regularly advanced until Tuesday evening, when it left off fully $1 62½@$1 75 ⅌ bbl. higher than on the 8th inst. Yesterday it was less inquired for and about 25c. ⅌ bbl. of this large rise was lost. No great change has occurred in other qualities. Cut Meats, Bacon and Lard have attracted increased attention, and, with reduced supplies, they are all now ¼c. ⅌ lb. dearer. Barreled Beef, as well as Butter and Cheese, have not varied much.

A livelier trade in Sugars is the only new feature noticeable in the Grocery line.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a correspondent and experienced Reporter.]

Wednesday Evening, May 14, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the Washington Drove Yards, 44th-street and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street Brighton's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Bleecker-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sale day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

[illegible]

The Beeves at Accompany's were derived from the following places:

[illegible]

Beeves are sold by the ordinary and usual weight of the four quarters; the allowance is 32lb. "tender" and "tallow" being considered in Beeves as in Cattle and in some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rate in the market for medium cattle is 8lb. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c.@1½c. ⅌ lb. lower.

But for the almost entire absence of poor droves this average would have been still lower, in comparison with last week. We quote:

[illegible]

Premium cattle.....10c. @10½c. 11½c.@11¾c.
First quality.....9¾c.@10c. 10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality.....9c. @9¾c. 9c. @10c.
Poor quality.....8c. @8½c. 8½c.@9c.
General selling prices.....9c. @10c. 9¾c.@11¾c.
Average of all sales about 9¾c.@9¾c. 10¾c.@10¾c.

At Brownings', Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Brownings reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10¾c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10¾c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market to-day was decidedly in favor of the butchers, and should be for the consumers also. We found, in the yards at Forty-fourth-street this morning 3,845 Beef Cattle, which is just double the number there one year ago to-day. With a fair supply last week, and the Anniversaries over, these, with the 855 sold there and elsewhere during the week—in all 4,200—quite overstocked the market, and, as a matter of course, prices went down in the forenoon, down in the afternoon, and still further down towards evening. Last week the prices were on an ascending scale during the day, and this evening we saw Cattle sold 2c. ⅌ lb. lower for similar qualities than at the same hour last Wednesday.

Our market has been disturbed recently by an unusual demand at the East. Last week over 1,000 Cattle went East from Albany—this week, none that we heard of. These markets appear to be glutted just now.

We have seldom seen more cattle in the yards at 3 to 4 P. M. than at the same hour to-day. At evening there were still large remnants unsold. We will not undertake to estimate the amount of money lost to-day by dealers especially. Several, anticipating a better market, bought up droves on speculation at Albany, Bergen, and elsewhere. We *guess* the "commissions" would have afforded better remuneration for to-day's work, to say the least.

The day has been beautiful for all out of doors. Last night the "signs were right" for a rainy day, but we predicted no rain in the face of all signs, simply because of cattle-market day. If our memory serves us, only three times in over 70 weeks have we had a stormy Wednesday, while a *majority* of the Mondays (the old Sabbath-breaking market-days) have been decidedly unpleasant. We make this note for those few who are agitating a change of the market back to the old day.

Almost all droves in to-day were of very good quality, though not many were premium cattle. The majority were nice young steers, well fatted on the rich stores of corn abounding at the West. The scalawags were decidedly in the minority.

One third of all at Forty-Fourth-street were from Illinois, and nearly another third from Ohio. This State sent less than 200. About an equal number came over the Erie and Hudson River Roads.

The Southern routes are falling into disfavor, at least among some of those who have tried them recently. More regularity in the trains, and better accommodations, are desired both for cattle and those accompanying them.

There are a number of droves on the way here, and there is a prospect of a fair supply next week, though many droves in Ohio will be held back. Above two weeks hence the effect of to-day's low prices will produce their fullest effect, though many of the Ohio dealers have learned to take advantage of such days.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

[illegible]

Jesse Beach, Sr., of Circleville, Ohio, sent in 90 common Cattle, which came over the Southern route and suffered materially on the road. They lost 150 lbs. on the gross weight from Circleville to Pittsburg. They were 11 days coming and show badly. Weight about 785 lbs. Selling by Barney Bartram at about $70 ⅌ head. If the reports concerning this and other droves coming over the Southern route be true, the recent effort of Western men to arrange for bringing their animals via Pittsburg is likely to prove abortive.

Harris & Reed brought in 67 Illinois Cattle of good quality, averaging about 700 lbs.; selling by T. White & Son at about $71 ⅌ head, or a little over 10c., sellers' estimate.

Vincen & Ullery contributed 78 Illinois cattle, of good quality, averaging about 850 lbs. These were all sold out before noon, by T. White & Son, at full 10c. average.

The same owners (Vincen & Ullery) had another lot of 97 Illinois cattle, averaging full 750 lbs. of superior quality, which sold by Barnes & Conger, at 9¾c.@10¼c.

Borum & Insley, of Lafayette, Indiana, sent in 87 very good cattle, weighing 600 to 900 lbs, generally about 700 lbs., and the lot averaging about that amount. Selling to-day, by Beach & Smith, at 9¾c.@10¼c.

George Torrey had on sale 86 fair, good animals, from Chautauqua Co., New-York; 23 still-fed, 13 meal-fed; still-fed, averaging about 800 lbs., the others about 750 lbs. Selling at 9c.@9¾c., seller's estimate. Torrey also sold from the same yard 46 Ohio cattle, purchased at Bergen, yesterday.

George Wood, of Chillicothe, Ohio, sent in 96 head, mixed quality, averaging about 700 lbs. Sold by Barney Bartram at an average of $69 50, or a trifle below 10c.

Lyman Sawyer was selling 91 Kentucky cattle, purchased at Albany of Wm. S. Hunt. Weight 700 to 900 lbs.; a few above 900 lbs. They brought 9¼c.@10¼c., at which price, the owner says, "He is losing money enough."

J. McPherson brought in from Vermillion County, Ill., 99 cattle, fed by John W. Goodwine. Home average weight, 1,450 lbs. Quality very fine; all for 3 and 4-year olds. Some of the largest weighed 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. Gen. Hunt took one pair at 2,040, which weighed at home 4,800 lbs. Allowing them to net 2,800 lbs., this price is a little below 10½c., which may be set down as the top of the market. As fine as was this drove, the sellers, Welling, Martin & Co., thought they would not average above 10c.

Capt. Wm. J. Hutchinson, of Henderson County, Ill., brought in 187 cattle, which weighed a trifle over 1,400 lbs. at home. The were in fair order and were selling, a part by J. C. Hoag, and a part by S. Sherman, at about 9c.@10c. Three of the best were sold to Burtis, at a little over 10c.

Jacob Mouser brought in 61 Ohio cattle of good fair quality; about 700 lbs.; sold by Jno. A. Merritt at about 10c. average.

John Pettit brought in 60 fabrish steers, average about 850 lbs.; selling by Henry Hurd at 9c.@10c.

Moses & Gill brought in 116 large fine cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, weighing about 850 lbs. average. They were sold by Jno. A. Merritt at about 10c., a few going at 10¼c., and some at 9c.@9¼c.

Valentine & Purchase contributed 77 Kentucky animals, bought at Albany of Mr. Moran, the feeder. They were small Cattle of fair quality, weighing [illegible]

Harris & Reed brought in 56 Illinois Cattle, common quality, sold by C. G. Wood, at 9c.@10c.

John Mowry brought in 66 Ohio Cattle, about 800 lbs.; good quality Steers, sold by Miller, Haring & Gurney, at 9c.@10c., average about 9¾c.

Benjamin Snyder, of Fayette County, Ohio, sent in 40 Middling Cattle, of common size, in fair condition; 875 lbs. average; sold for 9c.@10¼c.

Mr. D. Mannheimer brought in 119 Indiana cattle, mixed quality; average about 800 lbs. They were sold out by Miller & Holborn, at an average of about $66 ⅌ head, or under 9¾c.

John Flynn had on sale 50 common cattle, from Illinois, which he purchased of the owner at Albany. They were brought in with 700 lbs. each, which is rather more than would be allowed by buyers to-day. The lot went at 9c.@9¾c.; a few, perhaps, at 10c.

MILCH COWS WEEK OF SALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a cow is sold at $60@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary cows is $50 to $45 or $55. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $50. We often see apologies for cows go at $15@$30. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

Allerton reports cows with calves selling well, especially good stock. Prices range from $30 to $70.

Browning reports 59 cows with calves, mostly sold to Long Island milkmen at fair rates. Sales generally between $35 and $70.

Chamberlin reports 59 cows with calves selling at $35@$40; extras $55@$60.

O'Brien reports 84 cows and calves selling at better rates than last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's, and O'Brien's.

The supply of Veals is pretty fair, but not an over stock. The quality of the animals brought in now is very good, so far as we could see, and lovers of veal may be happy without qualms.

Allerton reports Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c. Stock pretty good.

Browning reports 63 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c., according to quality. Demand fair and supply light.

Chamberlin reports 68 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.

O'Brien reports 46 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c., and doing better.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's and Chamberlin's, at as much ⅌ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

We can scarcely change our remarks from what was stated last week. The supply is far below the demand, and prices keep up. Good Spring Lambs sell for $5 to $10 ⅌ head, though only extras in age, size and flesh bring the latter price.

At Allerton's, Sheep and Lambs are reported scarce, selling well. Stock very good. Spring Lambs selling at $5@$7 ⅌ head.

Browning reports 1,435 Sheep and Lambs sold at $3 50@$7; each for Sheep. Nice Spring Lambs sometimes sell as high as $8@$10; inferior as low as $2 75@$4; medium $4@$7. None left on hand last evening. Stock mostly from Philadelphia except some New-Jersey Lambs. 726 Sheep (not reported above) came in from Ohio to-day, in good order.

Chamberlin reports 2,050 Sheep and Lambs selling at $2 50@$7 ⅌ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

Jas. McCarty reports sales of:

		Price.			Price.
220 Sheep and lambs	at	$1,073 50	265 Sheep & lambs		475 00
158	do	216 40	28	do	1,180 00
81	do	183 00	16	do	149 00
83	do	688 00	46	do	213 50
110	do	550 00			

Hunt & Baldwin report:

162 Sheep sold for		$981 00	16 Sheep sold for		$92 00
50	do	480 00	128	do	917 75

This lot of 128 were fed and brought to market by L. W. Sidebinem, of Logan County, Ohio. They were highly creditable to the feeder, and the sales of the whole lot, at an average of $7 46 ⅌ head, was we presume satisfactory as to price.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ⅌ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¼c.@1½c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

Hogs do not arrive very freely at this market. The high price of stock hogs for some time past has turned the attention of dealers to this class, and just now the Eastern markets absorb most of them.

Allerton reports sales of live hogs, yesterday and to day, at $6@$6 12½, and $6 18¾ ⅌ 100 lbs.

Messrs. Van Brunt & Watrous, Pork packers, (No 200 Chambers-st.,) report Dressed Hogs selling at 7¼c.@8c. ⅌ lb.; and live Hogs 6¼c.@6¾c., gross. Arrivals free.

W. H. McNeill, No. 2 Erie buildings, Duane-street, reports hogs a shade better. Corn-fed selling for 7¼c.@8c. net; 6¾c. gross. Still-fed, 5¾c.@6¾c. gross. The advance is warranted by short receipts. Consumption good. Price not likely to decline more than ¼c. on present quotations should receipts increase. Shippers should remember that the capacity of this market is very much greater than that of any other in the Union, and is not subject to the extreme depression experienced elsewhere.

Receipts this week 3,000, against 4,900 last, and 6,873 corresponding week last year.

We may mention as of some importance that heavy lots would now be taken here for packing into singed sides for the London market.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday Evening, May 14, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Prices have varied considerable since last week, and the market is fluctuating.

Butter has undergone no material change, but varies on different days.

The supply of Eggs are not quite so large.

Lard has materially advanced.

There are but few good Apples in market—prices materially higher. Russets, by the hundred barrels, brought $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

[illegible]

Markets.....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

Wednesday, May 14—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are more freely offered and can be had at $7 25@$7 50 for Pearls, and $6@$6 25 for Pots ⅌ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—North River hard are in fair supply and demand at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ thousand. Other kinds unchanged.

COFFEE—An announcement of an auction sale for the twenty-first instant, of about 1,500 bags Rio, and 1,000 bags Java, seemed to stimulate the market for Rio. Large sales were made at 10¼c.@10½c., and the market closes with a good feeling at 10¼c.@10½c. for Rio. Java is quiet at 14½c.@15c. and Mocha at 17c.@18c.

COTTON—The market for common and medium Upland was more active, while there is no change in fine qualities. The sales comprise about 2,000 bales, including a marked parcel of Mobile, at 8c. Fair Orleans is wanted at 9c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are now quotable at $3 37½@$3 50 ⅌ cwt. A fair inquiry exists for Mackerel at steady prices. Herring remain as last noticed.

FLAX—Sales at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western presents no really new feature. The receipts are pretty fair, but not more than sufficient for the wants of buyers. A good inquiry exists for home use. The export demand is limited to the day, in fact. Prices are supported. The sales since our last reach about 3,000 bbls., in a manner to present within the annexed quotations:

[illegible]

Superfine State.....$4 62½@$4 75
Common State.....4 37½@4 50
Straight State.....4 50 @4 62½
Favorite old Brands State.....4 62½ @4 75
Common to good Michigan.....4 50 @4 62½
Common to Good Ohio.....4 62½ @4 75
Fancy Michigan.....4 62½ @4 87½
Fancy Ohio.....4 87½ @5 00
Extra Michigan.....5 00 @5 12½
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....5 00 @5 12½
Extra Ohio.....5 12½ @5 25
Fancy genesee.....5 25 @5 50
Extra Genesee.....5 50 @5 75
Extra Missouri.....5 75 @6 00

Canadian displays no remarkable alteration, only sales since our last writing have amounted to only about 1,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 75@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern is unchanged, being in fair demand at full rates. The sales since our last amount to 1,500 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $5 25@$6 87½ and $10@$10 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is about nominal. Fine is nearly bought, $5 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3@$3 62½ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 31½@$3 37½ for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are moderately inquired for at about former quotations. Stock slight. Other articles, essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier, but in good request, and prices are essentially unaltered. The sales since our last add up about 32,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $1 62; Southern White at $1 70@$1 80; Red at $1 40@$1 60, and Western Red at $1 35. The range for all kinds is from $1 50@$1 80 for White, and $1 30@$1 60 for Red ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and unsettled, with sales of 9,000 bushels at 70c. for Southern, and 80c. for Northern. Barley ranges from $1 15@$1 20 ⅌ bushel, but is inactive and nominal thereat. Barley Malt remains quiet and is of uncertain value. Oats are dull and heavy at 40c.@43c. for Ohio and Lake; 37c.@38c. for State; 32c.@36c. for Jersey, and 30c.@32c. for Southern ⅌ bushel. The supply is an ample one. White Beans are obtainable at from $1 25@$2 50 ⅌ bushel. Peas sell in lots, at 80c. for Canadian ⅌ bushel, and $1 25@$1 37½ for Blue-eyed ⅌ bag of two bushels. Corn is plenty and drooping, though the demand is tolerably active. The sales since our last comprise nearly 54,000 bushels at 49c.@55c. for unsound, heated and damp; 56c.@57c. for mixed Southern, and 58c.@59c. for Yellow and White do. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River found buyers at 75c.@87½c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Owners of American ask firmer prices, but buyers are not disposed to pay as much as is claimed. Hence, the business is insignificant. Foreign also remains quiet at old figures.

HIDES—Ride dull and heavy at about previous figures.

HOPS—28 bales brought 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—We can only trace sales of about 100 tons Scotch Pig at $22@$23 50 ⅌ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate supply and demand at $1 37½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Is salable and steady as before quoted.

LEATHER—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

LIME—Rockland commands, in lots, $1 for common, and $1 37½ for Lump ⅌ bbl. Stock light.

LUMBER—Continues in reduced supply and lively request at very full rates. The current receipts down the Hudson are insignificant, and no great increase in this respect is looked for, for some time hence. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of the 13th inst., says that, "but little lumber has as yet arrived, consisting of hemlock and spruce, from the Champlain Canal. Arrivals are expected during the week from the Chenango, Chenango and Oswego Canals. From Buffalo nothing has as yet been shipped, and none will be received before the first of June. The sales this Spring of lumber wintered here have been moderately active, and the assortment now in market is very poor, consisting mostly of pine plank, hemlock boards, and box boards. The arrivals by Canal will soon complete the assortment, and a good demand is anticipated by the trade. A small quantity from last year's prices is expected on most kinds of lumber. Clear pine, being entirely out of market, and coming in sparingly, shows the greatest rise. For Michigan and Canada, the largest figures in our table are asked by dealers."

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices, with sales reported of New-Orleans at 30c.@47c.; Porto Rico at 38c.@46c.; Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@37c.; and Clayed Cuba at 29c.@31c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are more inquired for, and they can now be obtained at 3¾c., usual terms, ⅌ lb. Wrought appear as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet it is generally quoted at $3 25 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits do is still pretty actively inquired for, and is worth 44c.@46c. ⅌ gallon. Tar is selling more freely at old rates. Rosin attracts considerable attention and is firm, at $1 72½ for Common, ⅌ $10 ⅌ bbl. delivered; and $2 50@$4 50 for No. 2, and White, ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in fair request at steady rates. Red and Olive Oils continue inactive and somewhat nominal. Palm Oil is unaltered. Linseed is still offered at 76c. ⅌ gallon.—but it is not in much request thereat. Buyers will not pay over 72c. Lard Oil rules dull and heavy at 85c.@90c. per gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET.—[For the week ending May 12.]—Sperm—We have a quiet week to report in sperm. The only transactions coming to our knowledge, are sales of 240 bbls. at a price not transpired. In Dartmouth the Ann's cargo of 100 bbls. has been sold upon private terms. Whale—Considerable activity has been manifested in Whale since our last, but we know of no material change in prices. The transactions include sales of 1,200 bbls. at 74c. ⅌ gallon; 2,000 bbls. (two-thirds South Sea) at 76c., and 7,250 bbls. at a price not transpired. In Fairhaven, we are informed of sales of 7,000 bbls. at 76½c., and 350 bbls. at 77c. ⅌ gallon. In Edgartown, the *Mary's* cargo of 1,900 bbls. has been sold upon private terms. Whalebone—35,000 lbs. Ochotsk at a price not transpired is the extent of operations in Bone the past week.

Imports—Of Sperm and Whale Oil, and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending May 12, 1856:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
Total for week	5,611	12,179	175,000
Previously	17,082	76,641	1,606,200
From Jan. 1 to date	22,703	88,820	1,681,200
Same time last year	21,456	114,802	2,181,000

PROVISIONS—Pork attracts less attention. The reduced supply and enhanced claims of owners are against free movements on the part of buyers. The sales have reached, to-day, of Mess, at $19 25@$19 50; and of Prime, $15 37½@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Besides the sale of Mess Pork for September delivery reported in our last, there was another lot of 1,000 bbls., deliverable in August, at $16 75 ⅌ bbl., contracted for, and this should have been included in our former report, but it was inadvertently omitted. Cut Meats are in fair request and are worth ¾c.@1c. for Hams, and ¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured. ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and fair demand, at 9¾c.@10¼c., as to quality. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and steady. The last sales of importations including 500 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime at 10¼c.@10½c., and some Prime in bags, at 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beefs is fair demand and is firm in price. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime; $10@$10 50 for do. Mess, and $12@$13 for repacked do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $16@$16 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams are in fair demand at prices ranging from $18@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is plenty, and selling moderately at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for Common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet at 6c.@11c. for poor to choice.

RICE—There were 275 tcs. taken at $3 25@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Appear as noticed in our last.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SPELTER—Is quiet, and worth but 5½@6c. for Plates, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Large receipts and an augmenting stock are inducing some reserve among buyers, but not, as yet, affecting prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 6¾c.@8c.; and 174 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb. No material alteration has occurred in refined varieties.

TALLOW—There were 28,000 lbs. prime sold at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are essentially unaltered in demand and value.

TIN—Appears inactive, but it is generally held with confidence.

TOBACCO—Is still scarce and quiet, yet very firm.

WHALEBONE—Is sparingly offered, and bought at old figures.

WHISKY—We heard that 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison were disposed of at 27½c.@28c. ⅌ gal.

WOOL—A limited business in all kinds at previous languid quotations, is all that can be said of this commodity, this week. We do not look for a vigorous movement, are fresh supplies begin to make their appearance in our market.

FREIGHTS—A light amount of engagements transpired, the enhanced claims of ship-owners having impeded shippers. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ barrel; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Cheese, 32s. ⅌ ton; Rosin, 2s. 3d. ⅌ barrel; and heavy Goods at 35s.@40s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Two ships from Rio to London, 24 10s.; a bark, from Savannah to Dundee, Timber, 47 10s.; a ship, 1,100 tons, from Newcastle, to New-York, Coal, $2 ⅌ ton; a bark, from Sydney, Light, $2 ⅌ ton; a brig, same voyage, $3 ⅌ ton; a Prussian brig, to Oporto, Logwood, 35s., $3 ⅌ ton; a British bark, to Glasgow, Wheat, 5d., and Flour 2s.; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 5c., and Molasses, $2 50; a schooner, from Jacksonville to New-York, Lumber, $9; a brig, same voyage, Flooring Boards, $8 50; clipper ship *Bald Eagle*, now in Philadelphia, to load hence for San Francisco, and a Danish brig, hence to Lisbon, on private terms.

Death of Hon. W. C. Dawson.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Another of Georgia's favored and honored sons has been gathered to the tomb. Hon. William C. Dawson, (we learn by passengers,) died at his residence in Greensboro, yesterday (Tuesday) morning, of bilious cholic.

Few men in Georgia were so extensively known, or so universally esteemed. For thirty years or more he has occupied a prominent position in the State, either as Senator or Representative in her Legislature, Judge of the Superior Court, or Representative or Senator in Congress, in all of which stations he conferred honor upon himself and his native State, to whose interests he ever devoted himself with a zeal and energy that knew no flagging. He was eminently a man of action, energy and enterprise, and has associated his name indissolubly with the history of the State and its progress. Nor was his fame bounded to Georgia; his career in Congress had won for him distinction abroad, and he had endeared himself to his associates from every section of the Union.

He was not less distinguished in private than public life. There he exhibited all those traits of character which are calculated to adorn and circle the social circle, and which bound him, for the time, to those who knew him best, and who therefore loved him most. The void which his death will create is a vacuum which cannot be filled. We have lost a great light, which, while it lasted, shone with a steady and unobstructed ray, and which descends to the grave at a period when all of Chivalry and nationality rejoiced.

Men Buried alive in a Coal Mine.

[FIFTEEN MEN STILL BURIED.]

The Ohio *Gazette* has the particulars of the disaster in the coal mines of the Pittsburg Valley, (already reported by telegraph,) by which four men were buried alive, but rescued after great efforts at the end of fifteen days. The *Gazette's* correspondent says:

"I left Zanesville yesterday just after the news of the rescue of the men had reached that city. The rescue was accomplished at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The caving in of the coal bank, by which they were shut in, took place two weeks ago last Friday, at about 11 o'clock, in the morning. The men had gone into the bank very early in the morning of that day, so they have been shut up from light and pure air for nearly fifteen days. They had only one dinner, and after being shut up, found the dinner of another man, who had, with sixteen others, at great risk, barely escaped the catastrophe. It is not true that they lived on the lamp oil. They had but little of it. One of the men swallowed some of the oil to relieve his throat, which had become very sore from drinking the impure water, so that the marvel remains, of four persons rescued after two weeks' deprivation of food and good air; and not in very bad condition either, considering.

The excitement consequent on this affair has been at the highest pitch all along the Muskingum, from Zanesville to Marietta. There has never been less than five hundred persons on the ground, all wrought up to the most intense excitement. On Sunday last there were over two thousand people at the ground.

The locality of the accident is on the west side of the Muskingum in Blue Rock township, half a mile above what is called Coal Run. The bank is owned by Mr. Gurnsey. The mouth of the bank is but a few feet from the river and some twelve feet above the ordinary stage of the river. The bank opens into a hill that is some 260 feet high; and when the bank gave way, the caving extended into the hill about the same distance; so that when the work of rescue began the men were a hundred yards from sunlight in every direction!

The cause of caving was the unskillful manner in which the bank was worked. Instead of working the vein—which was a four and a half feet vein—to the ordinary width of about twelve feet, and leaving at short intervals pillars of ten feet square to support the superincumbent mass of rock and earth—there were large rooms made and few pillars left and those small; so that when the crash came, which it did with a report that sounded to the men like thunder, it fairly pulverized the pillars and crushed into fragments the rocks above. Upon the top of the hill there were found crevices wide enough for a man's leg; and perceptibly extending 20 or 30 feet down. Perhaps these crevices supplied the men, with pure air—and thus enabled them to support themselves with comparative ease. Again, the caving began at the mouth and ran inwards, shutting in, perhaps compressing the air. There was considerable room for the men to exercise in, notwithstanding the extent of the caving.

The persons who were thus entombed, are named Enoix, Savage, Pearson and Gatwood. Pearson is an old man and Savage a boy about 18 years. The old man suffered most; the boy least from exhaustion. Enoix and Pearson had families, who were constantly present, under an almost insane agony of mind.

The work of rescue was a herculean work, but bravely undertaken and heroically consummated! It was the more difficult as but about eight men could work at a time. There were eighty men constantly working day and night, relieving each other in gangs. The progress was slow, and became slower the farther they went into the bank, so that since Saturday not more than a foot an hour has been realised. And this progress was interrupted by the rock falling in and by the impure air, which put out the lights.

It seemed that the men had picked their way some twenty feet within the rocky fissure, and were enabled to converse pretty freely. The workmen warned them to retire within, as they were in imminent danger. Enoix said he wouldn't budge till they told him what was the day and hour, and how long they had been shut in. The workmen told him that he had only been in a week; that it was Friday—deceiving him, as they supposed, for his own good and that of his companions. Enoix then told them to say to their families and friends, that if they didn't get out they were ready to die happily, having made their peace with God. Enoix then retired, exclaiming to the workmen most cheerfully:

"We'll go in! Work on, boys! May God bless you!"

This dialogue gave new hope to the workmen; and they labored on until the bad air put out the lights again, when the work was suspended for four hours, until they sent to Zanesville for some hose, a bellows and some pipe, by which they sent fresh air in; and the lights were refilmed, and the work went on until Friday night, when it was said they were within twenty minutes of the rescue. Arrangements were all made to receive them, and expectation was again heated by another caving in of the earth and rock. Friday night the work continued. Some six hundred people remained till 1 o'clock yesterday morning when the rescued were brought out to the crowd with their faces covered and their bodies very much emaciated and exhausted. Their families were not permitted immediately to meet them; physicians were present to look after their well being, and everything done to make sure of the results of the long labor, viz: the preservation of their lives. Pearson, the older man, had a fluttering at the heart; the others seemed to be "as well as could be expected." Their faces were covered to protect their eyes. The boy, Savage, it is said, made inquiry the first thing after a "chew of tobacco;" the rest after their families and friends. They had taken some sleep on some dry dirt which they had piled up for that purpose; but had no idea of the time that had elapsed."

News from New-Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—DEPREDATIONS BY THE APACHES—MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN INTELLIGENCE,

Files of the Santa Fé *Gazette*, to the 29th of March, are received.

The *Gazette*, of the 9th, announces the arrival of Col. Bonneville, of the 2d Infantry; Majors Grier and Carleton, 1st Dragoons, and Capt. Davidson and Lieut. Williams, 1st Dragoons. The three first named officers were to constitute a Court of Inquiry in the case of

[illegible]

[illegible] CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

[illegible] RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be [illegible] to him.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CLAYTON alluded to a statement in one of Mr. CHANDLER's letters, recently published, that he (Mr. CLAYTON) had on various occasions stated that he "considered Russian a British possession, as much as Jamaica, or any other British West India Island," pronouncing it untrue in every particular. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, granting [illegible] acres to Florida to aid in the construction of railroads. It was passed after [illegible] debate, during which it was announced that the Committee intend to report similar bills for railroads in several other States, requiring about six million acres.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Asia* is now about due at this port, with three days' later intelligence from Europe.

John Bull's Naval Review.

The grand naval review, at Spithead, appears to have been, for those who saw it, a splendid sight. Nothing, according to descriptions, that has been pictured on the painter's canvas has surpassed in beauty that wondrous panorama of miles of embattled ships, moving in might and majesty along the waters of the Solent, with their pennants floating like a people of waving flowers. But, however beautiful the spectacle, we fancy there are many in whose minds it must have awakened some unpleasant thoughts and rather uncomfortable heartstrings. It was but a short period earlier, some two years before, that a similar parade was made, in the same waters, second only in grandeur of spectacle to this, in which the spirit of the monster *Duke of Wellington*, and the tonnage of the *Centurion*, and the gunnery of the *Imperieuse*, were dwelt on in enthusiastic anticipation; and, as they passed away on their war mission, and England's pet tar gave the signal, "Lads, sharpen your cutlasses," there were boasting shouts, whose echoes reached our shores, that Cronstadt would fall within a month, and "Old Charley" be treating his crack beef within the Imperial Palace of St. Petersburg. Surely, to some the memory of that day must have come back, and the chilling question, so delicately avoided in all the English journals, arisen—What have all those floating volcanoes done?

It does not seem to us that, under any circumstances, such a spectacle is a particular glory in a Christian nation, in the midst of this nineteenth century. War is at best a hard necessity, and such costly displays of its ministers appeal to popular passions and cause regret among the unthinking English masses at the termination, without further fighting, of the bloody contest in which England has been engaged. But, even into war point of view, what has the British fleet accomplished?

Millions have been expended in its creation and outfit, for which thousands of industrious men in the future will have to give their sweat, and stint their children, simply to give to England a holiday on the Solent. For months these war monsters have loafed around the Black Sea and the Baltic, and the result of their exploits has been the destruction, at a safe distance, of one weak port and two fishing villages, a commercial town in the Black Sea, and the Spithead Pageant! But if the negative glories of this fleet made such a display as thereof fashioned, as a matter of sensitive prudence, peculiarly to be avoided, there were higher and nobler reasons which should have forbidden, to a great nation, the indulgence in such a bullying parade at such a moment. There is no occasion for a country, conscious of her strength, to make such vulgar exhibitions of her resources. A manly pugilist, even, will not go to the highway to display his muscles. And other countries will not form one jot higher opinion of England's strength, but far less of her character, from any such effort to cover the greatness of her great fleet, and impose an awful sense of her strength and terror of her anger. Bullying and boasting are at all times unbecoming, but specially so at a moment when peace has been made, and the duty of each of the conflicting nations should be to obliterate, so far as possible, the remembrance of hostilities, and to soothe the sting they always leave. The speech of the Imperial ALEXANDER, at Moscow, in which he pronounces war an abnormal state, and inculcates on his subjects a speedy return to and active cultivation of those arts which grew beneath and adorn peace, stands out bold in its Christian spirit and manly generous tone, in raised honorable relief to England's navel gasconade.

The review was not, however, without one advantage. It brought home to the eyes of the English legislators all those bungalings and blunderings which present so dark a page in the story of the Crimean campaign. Half of the great Lords and legislators who went to the review, owing to the delightful order of arrangement, and the impossibility, as in the Crimea, of going out of the prescribed rule, never saw the military pageant, and Queen VICTORIA and the Prince of the *Hermann* appear to have had it pretty much to themselves. Several of "their Lordships" the Bishops," we are told, with melancholy awe, were left standing in the wet, and have caught severe colds. On Sidney Smith's principle, that when once a Bishop was wanted there would be no more conflagrations in the city, we presume there is some hope of [illegible]

[illegible] know in England, but fear to speak, that the many disasters of this almost day of dolorous rejoicing at Spithead, which will probably furnish cartoons to Mr. Punch of London for the next few weeks, are due to "Queen and Country," as the Royal toast goes. Instead of sleeping at Osborne, her marine residence, on the night before and the night of the review also, as the previous arrangement pointed out, her Majesty of England insisted on going from Buckingham Palace and returning to dinner there the same day. To the Queen in England every arrangement had to give way, and every thing, of course, was disarranged and set afloat to gratify her fancy. Put an Englishman out of the letter of his regulation and he is lost. Hence the hubbub, chaos, squalch, merriment, misery and confusion of the great Spithead review.

Reform for Italy.

Among the most important propositions before the Peace Conferences, not directly involved in the main question, was that of Count CAVOUR, who, it has been stated, desired a thorough reform of the Italian Governments. According to the London *Times*, he proposed that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope be completely separated, so that those unfortunate countries now governed by that functionary shall no longer be exposed to an irresponsible and tyrannical rule. He urged an investigation into the affairs of Naples, whose condition he calls a disgrace to the civilized world. He proposed a customs-union, like the German Zollverein, of the Italian States, so as to prepare for a United Italy; and he recommends that Italy be freed from all foreign domination, in order that it may develop of itself what powers of growth it contains.

If any such propositions were made to the Conference—and there appears little doubt of their genuineness—it is a most daring and significant step on the part of any Italian statesman. It is a bold proclamation to the world that Italy is cursed with tyranny—tyranny of Pope, of Austrian, and Frenchman; it demands under the shield of a constitutional Government, an approach to the great object, so long called for by the Democrats, *the unity of Italy*; it holds up to an assembly of *diplomats* the evils of a priestly rule, and in the name of humanity, asks that the Head of its own Church be stripped of worldly authority and be left solely, a priest. Nothing could show more clearly the confessed rottenness of the Italian Governments than such propositions from a conservative and royalist statesman. They mark, too, that wise, far-reaching policy which has been constantly shown by the Sardinian Ministry since 1849. Even their mingling in the Russian war,—apparently so distant from their own interests—is proved now a prudent action, worth in its return the treasure and blood they have expended. They have gained two powerful allies, each pledged by honor and feeling to aid the advancement of the petty Kingdom.

If anything similar to these proposals of Count CAVOUR should be adopted by the European Powers,—if Naples be humbled—if the Legations be taken from Rome—if Austria be driven or persuaded out of Lombardy and Tuscany—if Italy be united—of course the spoils, the leadership, the abandoned provinces fall to Sardinia. The expression only of such sentiments from the Cabinet of Turin is worth hosts of ardent supporters among the masses of the Italian States. Sardinia becomes the head of united and free Italy. That these suggestions from the Sardinian Ministry, if carried out, would be blessings to Italy, we need not say. Free trade would bring free thoughts and united popular power.

The destruction of the Papal tyranny would relieve central Italy of a fearful incubus. The removal of the Austrians would be the removal of the curse which has desolated the most beautiful cities and the most fruitful fields of Europe. The withdrawal of the French would be the reinstatement of *the people*, and the enthronement of the wise, firm, enlightened Government of Sardinia and Piedmont over the rotten tyrannies and debasing hierarchies which now blight and curse that beautiful land. May good fortune attend such wise and liberal counsels.

Something for Everybody.

It seemed scarcely possible that no benefit, beyond peace itself, was to be secured to the world at large by the Parisian Conferences. We are happy to recognize the contrary fact. Among the documents attending the treaty as specific conventions, we have published one determining three highly important principles of maritime law, long disputed, only partially admitted even in theory by the majority of Christian Powers, and long insisted upon by the Government of the United States. They run thus:

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast by the enemy."

Agreed upon and unanimously signed by the States represented at Paris, these principles are to be tendered to the remaining civilized Powers of Europe and the rest of mankind for acceptance, with the added understanding that they shall not accrue to the advantage of any Power declining to become a party. There is little fear that any commercial community will hesitate about that. Our own Government will naturally be among the first to consent, having labored for the last forty years to introduce these very doctrines into the international code of all maritime countries, and failing in that, have embodied them in separate treaties with as many friendly States as could be persuaded to accept them. These evangelical labors are now ended; the necessary guarantees of pacific commerce in war times are secured as far as the solemn faith of nations can establish them.

[illegible] explanation may not be needed to give full validity to some of the provisions. Privateering, for example, is henceforward forbidden; but to lend the inhibition due effect, it is left for each State to declare it piracy, and ensure adequate penalties. Blockades are only valid, when effective; in other words, that is no blockade through which a neutral vessel can penetrate, the fact of penetration destroying the legal character of the cordon. This is contradictory and self-destructive. It makes every *sot-disant* blockade the subject of licentious experiment to the whole commercial marine of the world; whoever, by swift and adroit sailing, can run the guard, is invited to do so by the guarantee of immunity. This we can hardly assume to be the meaning of the instrument, yet so is the letter; and hence the need of conciliatory explanations. The great principle, however, stands fast; war shall hereafter be as innocent a game as possible, considering its inherent atrocities, and to that end the trade, and traffic, and industry of the nations, are to pass with their products about the world as safely in periods of conflict as in those of peace. The advance thus gained is of inestimable value, and deserves to be "received," as the Convention with justifiable self-applause expresses it, "with the gratitude of the whole world."

A French Opinion.

One thing is very encouraging to the friends of the North and the Northern measures—and that is, that the world beyond American boundaries more and more recognizes the truth of their positions. In the April number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* is a very significant and accurate article on this subject. The *Revue*, which addresses a wider circle of intelligent minds than any other Continental magazine, contrasts the parallel course of the North and South through our history. It shows that the latter, though losing constantly in wealth and relative population and education, is gaining in political power. It ascribes this success principally to the timidity and the conservative feeling of the North. This advancement of the Slave Power it clearly discerns to be a tendency towards barbarism—a progress which is made over the waste of lands, the depression of the working classes, and the degradation of the people. It dreads, for America, the sad results which have followed in every grand experiment of humanity in government—anarchy, tyranny and misrule. It tells the world ingeniously that there were two conspicuous and admirable elements in the formation of our liberties;—one was the philosophical idea, which appealed to all men of all times, and made our struggle not local but human—the other the the Puritan idea, which appealed to the religious sentiments, especially of the Saxon race, and made the struggle warm with personal and churchly feelings. The latter gave a certain basis and vigor to the other, and the former liberalized the latter. Now he thinks the noble, elevated, philosophical idea, which rests on universal humanity has mostly died out; and the narrow material and ultra-Biblical idea remains defending and excusing Slavery, as a Jewish institution.

The reviewer admits the noble objects before the Northern Free-Soilers, but thinks the industry of Europe, continually creating new demands for slave-products, the thirst for wealth and the ambition peculiar to the American nation to gain new territory, will defeat them. It believes that Slavery and the South must triumph; for the passions of the masses, and their immediate interests, will be with them. While acknowledging the broad and humane position of our Free-Soil and Republican statesmen, it ominously sighs over their sad and certain failure. It sees in the future no union, no compromise, no friendship between these diverse and hostile communities—but only war and bloodshed, and recrimination; and it prophesies success to the South, even if gained by the utter wreck of the Republican experiment.

We do not propose to discuss the positions taken by the reviewer. He has omitted some important elements, but we commend those sentiments to public attention.

The Dutch Minister.

Foreign ministers in Washington lead a very quiet and unobtrusive life, as a general thing, and it is very rare that they are ever heard of again after their credentials have been delivered; but M. DUMOUS, the Ambassador of his Majesty of the Netherlands, has scarcely set his foot upon our shores when he has become famous. It must shock the nerves of even so phlegmatic a gentleman as the Dutch Ambassador, to find himself a notoriety so suddenly without any effort on his own part. M. DUMOUS, it will be remembered, came passenger in the *Arago*, in company with Mr. BUCHANAN, and he was eating his first breakfast in Washington at Willard's Hotel, when the terrible affray occurred in which one of the waiters of the house was killed by a member of Congress. The newly-arrived Ambassador looked quietly on, with characteristic *sonchalance*, and made no attempt to interfere, for the whole scene was so perfectly in accordance with the travelers' stories he had read of life in America, that he regarded it as an ordinary occurrence. He finished his coffee, and, ascertaining that the man who had been shot was dead, walked out of the breakfast parlor, and, meeting a gentleman whom he knew, the Minister exclaimed, "What a peoples! If they do such things at breakfast, what won't they do at dinner?"

It is not at all wonderful that the bewildered diplomat should be at a loss what to do, when he was requested by the Secretary of State to appear before a coroner's jury and give his testimony, nor that he should deem it necessary to consult with some of the senior members of the corps before giving an answer. The wonder is that he should have been counseled to act in a manner so little consistent with the character of a gentleman or of a humane man. The request of the President, through the Secretary of State, should have weighed more forcibly with him than the advice of one of the members of the diplomatic corps. Perhaps, when the trial of Professor Webster comes off, M. DUMOUS will have a better comprehension of his duty in the matter.

Worth Thinking Of.

The *Louisville Democrat* states that the town of Frankfort, Ky., is so irretrievably involved in debt that it will very soon be sold by auction. Here is a splendid chance for some ambitious man who has the necessary capital. If, however, no individual be found willing to buy this unhappy town, we beg to propose that it be purchased by the City of New-York, and converted into a preparatory school for municipal officials. We might thus institute a sort of civic college, where sucking mayors, and infant street commissioners would be taught their business. There might a class of little Eblings whose task it should be to learn how to cleanse the thoroughfares. Young aldermen might graduate there after having practiced for a sufficiently long period on the purses of the inhabitants of the town-college. The boy whose good behavior was eminent during the course should be rewarded with the office of Mayor of New-York, and the other municipal appointments distributed on the same plan. This would insure, at least that our City officials would know something of our business, and save us the disgrace of having our affairs administered by ruffianly pugilists, and pot-house politicians.

French Politeness.

The French are a very polite people when it suits the purposes, but they can be rude enough when they desire to be uncivil. A rough Frenchman is the roughest of all animals, a fact which has been remarkably exemplified by the bearing of French officials towards our countrymen who were sent by the President to the Crimea, for the purpose of making notes on the military exploits of the contending armies. It seems that the three officers who were sent out have made a formal report of the manner in which they were received by French officials; and, if the facts be as bad as they are reported by our Washington correspondent, we do not see how the President can avoid demanding an explanation.

Recognition of Walker's Government.

The Padre VIJIL, General WALKER's Minister from Nicaragua, has been formally received by the President. This will form another disturbing element in our foreign and domestic politics. Very little doubt was entertained that the Padre would be received by the Government, but it was supposed that the President would wait until the next news from Nicaragua should decide whether WALKER had been able to maintain his position or not.

Persecutions of Barnum.

That BARNUM is a persecuted debtor no one will doubt who reads the reports of the course of questioning and cross-questioning which he has to undergo daily in the attempt to worm out of him the secret of where his immense property has flown to. But whom to pity most, the persecutors or their victim, we are at a loss to determine. When the mother of Sir DAVID BAIRD heard that her gallant son had been taken prisoner and chained to an East Indian, she said she pitied the *pair man* that DAVIE was chained to. So we may pity the lawyer who attempts to examine BARNUM, however much we may commiserate him. At the examination of the great showman on Thursday last, the following satisfactory information was elicited:

Q.—What business are you now engaged in?

A.—My only occupation at present is tending bar.

Q.—How long have you been occupied in this business?

A.—Ever since the lawyers have been pulling me up to the bars of the different courts.

Death of Daniel Burgess.

DANIEL BURGESS, of the firm of DANIEL BURGESS & Co., Publishers, No. 60 John-street, died of pneumonia, on Tuesday, at 11 P. M.

Mr. BURGESS was 52 years of age. He was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, and was for many years engaged in the book business in the City of Hartford, where he was highly esteemed. He came to New-York about twelve years ago, and from that time until his death, was engaged in the publishing business—generally school text-books. He resided in Brooklyn, and was a deacon in Plymouth Church, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's.) Mr. BURGESS had been complaining of cold for several days, but was out and attending to business on Friday last. On Friday evening he attended Mr. GOUGH's lecture, at which he caught additional cold, from which he died. Mr. BURGESS was noted for his generosity and great sympathy for those in sickness or in poverty. He leaves a wife and seven children.

His funeral will take place at Plymouth Church, at 10 A. M., Friday.

Good Beef Very Abundant and Very Cheap.

Those about to examine their butchers' "pass books" will do well to look into our Live Stock Market Reports given this morning. They will there learn that there were 3,345 nice fat bullocks on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning, and a total receipt for the City of 4,200 during the week past. As a matter of course, prices went down materially, say 10 per cent. Nine dollars should go as far in buying beef this week as ten dollars last week. This is a saving to the City of at least $25,000 to $30,000.

Illinois has come to our assistance. That State alone sent in one-third of all the cattle arriving here recently, while Ohio contributed another third. The Empire State is only credited with 177 this week, and 152 last week.

The receipts at Forty-fourth-street this week, are just double those of the corresponding week last year, and nearly double the weekly average of 1855. Those specially interested in future prospects, &c., will of course look into the report for particulars.

A New Heiress.

The wealthiest heiress in England at this time is Miss JONES LOYD, daughter of Lord OVERSTONE, the banker. She has but just come out and created an immense sensation at the last "drawing room." This wealthy young lady, whose father is a peer, has an uncle in this City acting in the capacity of a salesman at GENIN's Bazaar. Fact, Madam.

A Little Freak.

The London *Times* in enumerating some of the consequences of the late war, says in the jauntiest manner possible, "We may certainly say that we spent last year £35,000,000 more than we should have done but for that little freak of the Emperor NICHOLAS."

New Reading of Scriptural History.

One of our daily cotemporaries, not a thousand miles from Nassau-street, in reporting an anniversary sermon, the other day, made the Reverend Doctor, whose words were reported, say, that "Moses went to the land of Canaan to teach christianity to the Israelites."

[illegible]

"Lucrezia Borgia" was given last night, and achieved a fine success. Mme. LA GRANGE does not sell her voice, yet in spite of LA GRANGE, as she usually is, and notwithstanding the [illegible] of the season. It is an [illegible] every night now, and flits from city to city like a meteor. In addition to an apparent physical weakness, she made some vocal interpolations in the shape of forfeit, which were neither in good taste nor appropriate. Displays of this kind are perfectly unnecessary with an artiste like LA GRANGE. Every one knows that she can fly up into the musical firmament with perfect brilliancy, and descend again in safety. In a tragic character like that of *Lucrezia*, however, such efforts are singularly out of place. VERTUALI as *Orsini* marched through the role in a dignified sort of way, and in the first act gave considerable promise of excellence. But in the third act she abandoned herself to the impulses of a vicious taste, and vulgarized the drinking song to the level of a mere *beer's ditty*. She sang it much better before her visit to Mexico; and indeed, we may here remark, generally, that the latter tour has not improved the elegance of Signorina VERTUALI's style. Signori BARILLI and BELLETTI exerted themselves commendably, and contributed materially to the success of the opera. The "Trovatore" will be given on Friday, with LA GRANGE, VERTUALI, BELLETTI, &c., in the cast.

Sale of the Brick Church Property.

There was a large attendance at the Exchange yesterday, drawn by the announcement that the BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY would be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The bidding commenced at $250,000, and ran up briskly until $260,000 had been named. The bids were then slower, and rose only $1,000 at a call, until $270,000 was bid, and the property was sold at that price to Messrs. E. R. WEBSTER, F. F. JAMES and HENRY KNOX. Mr. A. T. STEWART bid $269,000, but would not go higher.

Injustice to the English.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: There is nothing more provoking or grievous than the scant measure of justice meted out to the English, where the American press ventures on commendation. In omitting to say what you might and ought to have said, when commenting on "honorable brutes," and the shooting down of an Irish waiter by an American Senator, you have done us great injustice. You say, "What would we say of a member of a British House of Commons, who should enter into a personal scuffle with a waiter in a dining-room, to say nothing of drawing a pistol and shooting him dead?" Intimating, I suppose, that probably he would be expelled from Parliament.

Sir, the English have not forgotten, and I hardly can think that you have, that it is barely a century since, for the same crime, shooting his servant in a fit of passion, the English nobility had to endure the fact that Earl FERRERS was hanged like a common felon, by judicial sentence, at Tyburn. The whole record may be found in the *Newgate Calendar*. And we are proud that we have dared to hang even a reverend Doctor of Divinity.

Yours, AN ENGLISHMAN.

Drowned.

A man named JOHN FLEMING was drowned near Greenbush, on the Hudson River. Deceased worked in the machine shop of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Greenbush. He was seen on Monday last, about 2 o'clock, in a state of intoxication. He was a single man, about 35 years of age.

Serious Accident.

On Wednesday last, a man was seriously (though it is hoped not fatally) injured by falling from the roof of a house in Washington-street, Poughkeepsie, near ELLMOR's Mills.

☞ The *Erie Constitution* appears, solemnly enough, upon a half sheet, dingily printed, but apologizes for its unthrifty aspect by saying "A printing establishment can be destroyed in an hour, but cannot be so readily restored." The paper loses none of its pluck by its recent disaster at the hands of the mob, but avows its readiness to do the same as it has done, so soon as its hair be grown.

☞ The voluntary communication "on the formation of gunshot wounds in general, and especially on the head, with remarks on the effects of gunshot wounds on the brain and its functions," was not, as reported, presented to the American Medical Association by Dr. STACKENRENN, but by Dr. ISIDOR GLIDON, of this City.

☞ The Goshen *Democrat*, a staunch Republican sheet in Orange County, has renewed its youth by a new dress, change of title and sundry improvements, and is doing a good work, in what was once an intensely Democratic section, for the cause of Republicanism; CHARLES MEAD, editor and proprietor.

☞ The Parish will case was before the Surrogate again yesterday. No headway made.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY AT HOME.—Full instructions forwarded (free,) on receipt of $1, which will enable any person to decorate glass to resemble the finest painted china. This new and beautiful art can be rendered very profitable as well as amusing. A few hours' easy labor transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase, basket, card-stand or flower-pot—very salable and in great demand. Address CONTENT, NEARY, & CO., importers of potichomanie, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale; also, vases containing two vases, and every article required. Price $1. Full instructions to purchasers, free. The trade supplied.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, cough, vomiting, sunburn, sore throats, rheuma, rheumatism, sore throat, the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH Carpets.
Superb Velvets, for 1ls per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 9s 6d, per yard.
Beautiful Tapestries, 4s 6d, per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 59 Bowery.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeonons are to found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos, from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $40 to $125.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in a private room,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INstantly cleans kid gloves without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean fifty pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

IRON GARDEN SEATS, OF VARIOUS NEW PATterns, Piazza Chairs, Hall Chairs, Cemetery Chairs and Settees. Iron garden work of every description, may be had at the warehouse of the NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO., No. 313 Broadway.
J. B. WICKERSHAM, Supt.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are admired all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

GOLD PENS—HUNDREDS OF GOLD PENS ARE sold daily in this City at prices fifty per cent above what TYTLER is asking for an equally good, if not better pen. Call and judge for yourselves at the Cheap Jewelry Store, No. 376 Grand-st., near Norfolk-st.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS 62½ A YARD, AT THE One-Price
CARPET WAREHOUSE OF
TOMPKINS & JAMES,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

DEVLIN'S SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent corner proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 348 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of machinery requiring for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the signature of WILLIAM WHITMORE on every spool. No. 27 Nassau-st.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible] Lectures on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Impotence, Sterility, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Aches and Pains in the Head, Back, Bones, Joints and Limbs, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Blood, Flesh, Bones, Joints and Limbs, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Diseases of Infancy, Diseases of Youth, Diseases of Manhood, Diseases of Old Age, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Married Persons, Diseases of Single Persons, Diseases Arising from Impurity of the Blood, Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Diseases Arising from Exposure, Diseases Arising from Sedentary Habits, Diseases Arising from Mercury, Diseases Arising from Nursing, Diseases Arising from Gaming, Diseases Arising from Tobacco Smoking, Diseases Arising from Snuff Taking, Diseases Arising from Opium Eating, Diseases Arising from Dancing, Diseases Arising from Bathing, Diseases Arising from Marriage, Diseases Arising from Sea Bathing, Diseases Arising from Sea Voyages, Diseases Arising from Hot Climates, Diseases Arising from Cold Climates, Diseases Arising from Hard Labor, Diseases Arising from Hot Baths, Diseases Arising from Cold Baths, Diseases Arising from Sea Sickness, Diseases Arising from Sea Water, Diseases Arising from Sea Air

FOR SALE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE ON LEASE, a farm of from 50 to 100 acres, in Kings or Queens County, Long Island, or Westchester County, N.-Y., or Fairfield and Hartford counties, Conn. Apply to WM. E. FOSTER, No. 60 Front-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 1 and 3 Pike-st., a few doors east of East-Broadway, in perfect order, with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., good sized yard, with grape vines and shrubbery, which is rented only to a 1st class family. For price of rent, possession, &c., inquire of the owner, at 1 Pike-st., or at his residence, No. 11 to 2 o'clock, the parlor corner, mirrors, &c., will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 18 Nassau-st., and No. 129 Pitt-st.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm-sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,000. Also, the house No. 11 Leight-st., opposite Canal, $700. Also, house No. 135 Hammond-st., $400. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 125 Waverley-place.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing at foot of New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depot, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or R. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO RENT.—No. 373 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. A three-story house, pleasantly situated in Pacific near Bond-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 320 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With land without stables. E. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage at Clifton, within ten minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. The house and furniture are new, and in every respect desirable, and will be let for six months from 15th of June. Apply at No. 98 Beaver-st., basement.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 105 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—The superior 2-story house No. 123 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house is three rooms in depth, nearly new and furnished with all the modern improvements. It is to be painted throughout and otherwise put in complete order. To a suitable tenant it will be rented on moderate terms. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 38 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES TO LET—On 16th-st. and North River. Also, the two-story and basement double house in the rear, fronting Stryker-place. A desirable place for a residence. Rent very low. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN E. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th-av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 4th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 109 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street, has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

COAL YARD TO LET—Situated in 3d-st., near 2d-av., or the ground will be let to a good tenant for any other business, at a low rent. Apply to JAMES I. FETTER, No. 168 Christie-st.

PART OF A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Nearly new and in complete order, to a small family; three handsome rooms on the second floor; the front a large parlor, with marble mantels; one room on third floor; a large and handsome front basement, with every convenience, such as bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 265 West 31st-st.

STATEN ISLAND—TO LET—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing, a country seat with 3 acres of ground—rent $200. Also, a small furnished cottage—rent $400. HOYT & JOHNSON, 4 Hanover-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With good light rooms in a brick building, and constant power. Inquire on the premises, No. 132 Bank-st., below Washington-st., N.-R. N. B.—Kindling wood, made by machinery, for sale. P. L. ROACH.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 162 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 429 Water-st., between Fulton and Rutgers slips.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—Consisting of comfortable house and out-buildings, with a few acres of land, near some village, (New-England preferred,) and near a good school. A note addressed to PURCHASER, office of this paper, with a full description and price of the place, will receive attention.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed regarding Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.

For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 154 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 72 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$35 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$55 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$60 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$20 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$80 00 to $200 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold maple watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $40 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, E. & G. Beasley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

JAMES M. TITTLER.—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 279 Grand-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of the above-named goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens repaired at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible]

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government weight and analysis each bag.

GUANO OF NEW YORK (of New York Stock) SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. BONE DUST.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.

PLOWS.—Harrows, Road-rollers, Rollers, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Hoes and Heating Machines, particular attention to the improvements and improvements in Agricultural implements, for sale by the Sole Agent for the United States, E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government weight and analysis each bag.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Containing large proportions of phosphates of lime and less phosphoric acid, in lieu of the Peruvian guano. E. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.

WM. POST, Sole Agent, No. 120 Front-st., New-York.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoit's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Transplanting and Garden Rakes, Jarvis Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment. E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In free-bound casks of 200 pounds and upwards each. SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, in foul Poudrette and other fertilizers. E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS—Used last year by thousands of families, hotel and boarding housekeepers with the most complete success. Two medals and five diplomas were awarded these CANS and JARS last season. On all hands they are acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most reliable in market. There is no additional cost of wrasiches, or fumigating, or any other trouble with screws, nor spoiling of fruit by contact with India-rubber or other offensive substance. The CANS and JARS are all prepared for sealing, and the purchaser has only to heat the cover slightly when the can or jar is filled with fresh fruit and press it down into the channel on the top, side filled with melted wax, and a hermetically sealing is done. They sustain no injury in opening, and may be used year after year. The lid covers the whole top, so that when open they can be cleansed like any other open vessel. The Cans are made of stout tin, and the Jars of fire-proof yellow ware. They nest compactly, thus insuring great economy in freight. The sizes of Cans are pint, quart, half gallon and gallon; Jars—pint and quart. Full directions for putting up fresh fruit, tomatoes, &c., accompany them. Get the best, which is ARTHUR'S, and don't waste your fruit with bad cans, as thousands of families did last year.

The trade supplied by EDWARD P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

JAMES ROBERTSON, PLUMBER—No. 456 Water-st., near Market, would respectfully remind the public that he puts all kinds of plumbing fixtures in ships, city or country houses, steamboats, &c. Also, I keep on hand pumps of all kinds, for the use of house or ship, boilers, basins, sinks, lead pipe, sheet lead, &c. Orders personally, or by note, promptly attended to.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Naguenock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-foot tubes, to 38 inches diameter, having 61 1-foot tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 360 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SECOND-HAND FOOT-LATHES WANTED.—With slide, rest and gearing attached. Address O. P., at Walker & Falconer's Type Foundry, No. 54 Ann-st.

1,000 MINIE RIFLES FOR SALE—With bayonets complete. Apply to CHARLES ST. JOHN, No. 145 Water-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triessnar, to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre-sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 385 to No. 387 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPAYEN & CO. has been removed from No. 63 Broad-st. to No. 72 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVAIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Depôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, Produce and Commission merchants, have removed from No. 7 South-st., to No. 1 Front-st.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 68 Water-st. to No. 56 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—E. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York. N. B.—Brochures forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 596 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 94 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $60, imitation ebony, library and dining-rooms at moderate prices.

DESKS—DESKS—DESKS—Double and single counting-room desks, from three to eight feet long, of mahogany and black walnut; office tables, from three to ten feet long; sitting desks of every style and pattern, from three to ten feet, of black walnut, oak and mahogany; office chairs, lounges, cushions, &c., at KNOX'S office Furniture Warerooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, rocking chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 466 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, for sale at M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalids' rocking chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—Is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 97 Bowery.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find a chair that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by DANIEL E. WHEELER, Esq., upon "the harbor of New-York, and the improvements necessary for the accomodation of its commerce." The public are invited to attend.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN-STREET.—All persons interested and opposed to the extension of Franklin-st. from Baxter-st. to the Bowery, at Doyers-st., will call at the office of S. WEEKS, No. 48 Mott-st., this week, and sign a petition against the said opening.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c., &c., engraved and printed; also, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 68 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE!—Mr. Wm. McGlamme, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McGlamme has been attended by able physicians, who pronounce his recovery a miracle. He attributes his cure to the Life Balsam, which he says he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.—Mr. T. Jonesson, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to the size of a bushel, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—R. Rice, Esq., No. 32 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. His friends of the Prince, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.—The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Gouwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 346 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale by HOWES & CO., No. 32 Broadway; C. H. KING, No. 109 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 30 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st.

BOOK FOR EVERY HUSBAND AND WIFE. THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundred-th Edition, (500,000.) 16mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has other and of more importance and advice in regard to her situation, which her husband has not the skill to give. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fleur albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matter reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Decamoux provided such a remedy. It presented a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 7 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Building, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. R. Peters, No. 128 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. Mauriceau office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,324 New-York Post-Office.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA. Dr. Barrow Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

Highly recommended by the profession and patronized by the Nobility of Europe, the Royal Letters Patent of Brunswick, and secured by 12th article of the Rhenish Confederation of Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESSNAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the diseases of a secret nature, originating in youth, which would not become imperfect, even in Methusalem's 969, if the Triessnar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the matrimonial state.

TRIESSNAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which experience and habits have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESSNAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physicians have given over to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESSNAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet of the without their use being detected.

Sold in the trade at $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $5; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) unless by previous appointment.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFREY'S ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our office is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhoea within the last three or four weeks, under a fortnight's use of the mixture, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will infallibly cure any case which can be produced. The formula could be obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor confines the patient, and produces no necessary derangement in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the patient is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either immediately or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. KING, No. 109 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

RIGGS'S PRACTICE.—DR. G. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Mott and Carnochan, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of as important class of diseases, and for those of the throat and lungs, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 316 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 till 1 o'clock, mornings, and from 4 till 7, evenings. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," books, antidotes, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Treatment also by letter, and medicines adapted to the case sent. Consultations on Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose cards of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to each of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, their receipt, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address DR. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, expense, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought in which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Depôt, No. 42 Broadway, corner of Chatham-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 126 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Dutch-st., between Fulton and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are superior to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition, as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Dutch-st., may be consulted with confidence on disease. Twenty-three years his use enabled him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Hoard of Paris, and all cases undertaken marked with the utmost candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 200th edition, 48 pages, 100 engravings, plates, &c., and four medical essays, treating on the consequences of the secret vices, nervous debility, premature decay, impotency, sterility, and all other diseases of the sexual organs of the male and female, all the results of indiscretion, and the means of cure, with the author's unquestioned Parts and Lozenges, the only remedies in the world for the cure of the above diseases. Sent by mail, in a plain sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cts. Address Medical Institute, Dr. Lamont, No. 2 Ann-st., Boston. Mass. Also sent to No. 238 Broadway, New-York. Also sold by MORT to the medical, Polsom's Cigar Store, Hotel Clerks, Reliance Democrat, Day Book, Courier, &c.

HAIR CURLERS HAVE RESTORATIVE—Its main necessity to stop the hair from falling out, and to restore curls for baldness. The remedy retailed at the instance of C. H. KING, No. 109 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; at SAUNDERS, No. 407 Broadway; BURNETON, No. 3 Astor House, and 412 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; C. H. FAY, No. 1 Astor House; J. P. HOLLAND, Astor House Hotel; GEORGE LEA, No. 126 Grand-st.; J. M. GRIFFITH, No. 374 Grand-st.; and J. HAGH, No. 48 Beekman-st.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH REMOVED.—Dr. HANKINSON's Establishment, No. 15 Laight-st., near 6th-av. Dr. HANKINSON guarantees a speedy cure of all nervous, spinal and rheumatic affections, fully proved hands, diseases of the spine, and to extract all minerals from the system. Inhalations and Batteries given to students. Price, $20.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

ALTERNATIVE PREMIUM—YOUNG ABONNARD & BRO., No. 73 Gansevoort, Pickle Alimentary Preserve manufacturers, respectfully inform the public that the Alimentary Preserve received the prize medal at the World's Fair of 1851 in New-York, give notice to shipping agents, hotel keepers, merchants, and others, that they are ready to receive orders, and have instructed to their care for the opening, sound, and well prepared every kind of fruits and vegetables, pickles, &c., &c. Guaranteed in the best manner, and to keep in any climate, with their natural freshness and flavor, and free from brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travellers and gentlemen will find constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment of preserved oysters, meats, game, fish, milk, in the hermetic, and every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by land or by sea.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best quality of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and Wilkesbarre Coal, now on hand and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Maryland and Pittsburgh Coal. WILLIAM E. PEARSON, No. 480 Washington, corner Spring-st.

AUCTION SALES.

(See Special Auctions, Second Page.)

FRIDAY NEXT, 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and Pearl sts., Brooklyn—Regular weekly sale of Furniture, including a very large and general assortment of splendid rosewood parlor suites of furniture, in brocatel of various colors, &c. in hair cloth, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, chamber furniture, mattresses, wardrobes, wardrobe and marble top centre tables, marble top bureaus, dining tables, sideboards, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, matting, &c., &c. Many of these goods are actually as good as new, having been in use but a short time.

Also, one splendid rosewood piano, by Gilbert of Boston, cost $800, and several mahogany pianos.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A JEWELRY STORE.—MONDAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the store, No. 193 Myrtle-av., between Gold and Prince sts., Brooklyn, the entire stock of a jeweler, comprising a large and general assortment of goods in the trade—gold and silver watches, chains, pins, ear-rings, lockets, studs, sleeve buttons, keys, gold and silver pencils, rings, snaps, thimbles, silver table, dessert, and tea spoons, forks, napkin rings, plated ware, clocks, regulator, with a great variety of fancy goods. Also, the store fixtures, consisting of two large show cases, Herring's Patent Safe, stove, desks, mirror, &c. The stock is in fine condition.

The catalogue, containing over 1,200 lots, may be obtained at the salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, on Friday.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & HELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of superior custom made new and second hand furniture, forming the richest collection offered this Spring, part of which is of the manufacture of Messrs. Meeks, Rockfort & Skarren, and other celebrated makers, been in use but a few months and presents an opportunity seldom offered, to which we call the attention of ladies and gentlemen who are furnishing their private residences. Catalogues, containing a full description, will be issued early on morning of sale. For the accommodation of purchasers from the City. We have made ample arrangements for packing on the premises by experienced packers. Among the stock will be found (on richly carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak library and secretary bookcases, rosewood armoire, French plate doors, buffets, secretaire, rosewood and oak etageres, with mirrors attached, ladies' cabinet and writing tables, lined with satinwood; rosewood work tables and wardrobes, fine superior made walnut, oak and mahogany 14 feet extension dining tables, six carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel, crimson plush and haircloth, &c., &c., elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber suites complete, centre tables, in great variety, parlor and reception chairs, in fancy covering, sofa bedsteads, lounges and loungs beds, side and corner etageres, together with an endless variety of medium class furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class warerooms.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the whole, entire, and magnificent furniture of the St. James Hotel, on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., consisting in part of one superior rosewood piano-forte, suites of brocatel, plush and hair-cloth parlor furniture, comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and sewing chairs, carved rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, in Valencia trimmings; French plate mirrors, rich cut-glass ware and China, Wilton tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels stair carpets, oil-paintings and engravings, mahogany double and single bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops; marble-top washstands, black walnut bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, sets of cottage furniture, rich silver-plated ware, comprising forks, spoons, &c.; splendid gas fixtures, gilt brackets and marble slabs, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, palliasses, Marseilles quilts, blankets and sheets, English oil-cloth, extension dining table, office furniture, with a general assortment of kitchen utensils, furniture, stoves, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 62 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st., second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, stair rods, solid carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask, &c.; easy chairs, tête-à-têtes, parlor chairs, rosewood lounges covered in plush, rosewood etageres, with plate glass door and back; paintings and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, silver-plated ware, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, &c.

BUREAUX FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes and lounges, sofas, lace and damask window curtains and shades, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut M. and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c. EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ A. M., at No. 921 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts., the entire stock of superb French plate mirrors elegantly framed, consisting in part of superb giltsides, 72x28 and other sizes; magnificent mantel do. 58x36, with a large assortment of other sizes; superb oval mirrors 32x26, and other sizes; also a large variety of other glasses all guaranteed first quality French plate; also several superb oil-paintings by well known masters. The above offers an inducement to persons wanting the above, seldom met with, as the stock is to be positively sold. The above can be examined any day previous to the sale, and every information as regards sizes, measurement, quality, &c., will be given. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers at their office No. 23 Nassau-st., or at No. 921 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

R. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of P. A. H. RENAUD, Esq., No. 299 Pierrepont-st., between Hicks and Henry-sts., Brooklyn. COLE & CHILTON will sell as above, the elegant and costly rosewood and mahogany carved furniture, all made to order, by Meeks & Co.: large mirrors and consoles, rosewood cabinet piano, made by Henri Hertz; costly bronzes, ormolu and enameled mantel clocks, style Louis Fourteenth, rich vases, same style; elegant pictures, velvet tapestry carpets, rich china and cut glassware, rich silk window curtains, figured lace drop do., carved rosewood library and book-cases, together with a large variety of other elegant and chamber furniture, contained in the residence of P. A. H. RENAUD, Esq., who is about leaving the City. The whole to be sold without reserve, together with a large variety of useful household furniture, illustrated and other books, Heidsick and other choice wines. Also, a fine variety of copper kitchen utensils and other kitchen furniture, in excellent order. Catalogues can be had of the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York, and at JAMES COLE & SON'S, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER WATER LOTS AND WATER RIGHT.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following described valuable entire block of land, and land under water, comprising 16 lots on the 11th and 12th avs., and 48 lots on 22d and 23d sts., with the appurtenant water right of dockage, &c., in front, as has been granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York; 60 per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage till 1st May 1866, at 7 per cent. Interest payable semi-annually. For further particulars, see special advertisements in the *Journal of Commerce, Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of James E. Cook, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st. GEORGE COOK will sell, as above, about 20 suites of parlor furniture, in brocade, brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; 50 bedsteads of various kinds, viz.: rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, and imitation; stageres, bookcases, dining-room suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, wardrobes, &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Courier*, or catalogues on the day previous to sale. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

THIRTEENTH REGULAR HARDWARE TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., on a credit of 4 months, in lots to suit City and country dealers—250 lots and packages well assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, and American articles, &c. Also, English and German pattern cards of fine knives, scissors, razors, &c. Also, 400 dozen well assorted knives and forks. For full particulars, see catalogues, which are now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st. This day at 10½ A. M., special sale of 450 cases wines, brandies, &c., sardines and Havana cigars, whiskies, rum, champagne, and 250 demijohns do. do. Every article offered will be in store ready for delivery. Sale positive.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF 2000 PAIRS AND SHOES.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at auction at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 53 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M., 450 cases boots, shoes, &c., which must be sold by order of those whom it concerns. The goods are all in good order, and well suited to the Summer trade.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., Sheriff's mortgage sale, large stock of boots and shoes, removed from Broadway, consisting in part of gents' morocco, and calf skin boots, ladies' and misses' gaiters, of all kinds; youths' boots and shoes, all first quality. Sale peremptory.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN SEED AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCILVINE will sell, THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, honeysuckles, varbenas, dahlias, tuber roses, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.—$20,000 Dayton Xenia and Belfre Railroad Co., due 1862, hypothecated—$1,000 each.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bond and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 52 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES WINSLOW.—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by R. H. WINSLOW and JAMES T. D. LANIER, at No. 62 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

R. H. WINSLOW,
J. T. D. LANIER,
JAMES WINSLOW.

New-York, May 1, 1856.

EXTRA AND UNIQUE SEATS.—Coasting King of Beef Tongues, Lambs and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, for THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 2 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblenz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rome,
Antwerp,	Copenhagen,	Lucca,	Rotterdam,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Seville,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Stuttgart,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Madeira,	Vienna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Genoa,	Milan,	Stockholm,
Bayreut,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Venice,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Munich,	Warsaw,
Brussels,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	The Hague,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 30 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $50,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day, by order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 7, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $600,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent, on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe thereto, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to the 1st inst.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take this opportunity to state, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

New-York, May 13, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust to Ira Harris, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON, } Trustees.
CORNELIUS SMITH,

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

J. M. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the Depot, Fourth-av. and 42d-st., on MONDAY, May 19, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., when the Stockholders will also vote on a proposition for the purchase of the Board.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, No. 154 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of John Thompson, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition for the purchase of the Breckenridge Oil Company's property at Clover Port, Ky. Per order.

LOUISVILLE, May 8, 1856. J. M. BROWN, President.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, as Individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o25-'54-1awYTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-1awYTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—State of New-York.—ALBANY, May 3, 1854.—The BANK OF KENT has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, (No. 2 Wall-st.,) as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

[illegible]

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—The interest on the Bonds given for the purchase of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Ohio Coal Company, falling due the 15th inst., will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The interest on the bonds given to same road by the City of Wheeling, which will be due on the first day of July next, will be paid at same place when due. WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS—Of the OAKLAND AND OTTAWA and DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Companies, due 15th inst., are payable at this office.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO FEMALES ONLY.—Address, with four three-cent postage stamps, Dr. A. J. THUEDELL, New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
CONNECTING WITH
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Freight forwarded to Toledo, Chicago, Detroit, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with P. F. W. & C. R. R. Through to Chicago at 9:15 A. M. Connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LOCKPORT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 3 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:25 P. M., Chicago at 8 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 7 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 5:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

R. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 176 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, to CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
EXPRESS OFFICE, NO. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their company to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight in their own cars, to be carried and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Corning, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Excursion, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No trains will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY, BOSTON AND BUFFALO ROUTE.—Change of Time.—On and after Monday, Nov. 19, 1855, Express Trains will run as follows:

Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 3:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From April 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany, 8 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 1 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Hst. sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35, 7 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 7:20 and 11:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk, SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 15, 1856. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

GREAT REDUCTION.—In prices of Transportation by the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 2 Cortlandt-st. The W. T. CO. having reduced the rates of Transportation, will contract steam goods to Lake Erie Ports at 5 cents per 100 pounds less than usual prices. Heavy goods, 40 cents per 100 pounds. Light goods 45 cents per 100 pounds. For freight, apply to HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties-slip; or JAS. H. WILGUS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 6 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 32; 13 M., 32; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pink Sheet Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5¾ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 22d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 50 cents.

INSURANCE.

THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed their Office to
No. 29 Wall-st.,
Adjoining the Mechanic's Bank.
CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., adjoining the Mechanics' Bank.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 15th inst., GALEB BARSTOW, Esq., presented his resignation as President of the Company, in order to accept the Presidency of the St. Nicholas Bank of this City. The resignation being accepted by the Board, ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. By order,

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—GABRIEL MEAD, JOSEPH WALKER, CHARLES ABERNETHY, and GEORGE OPDYKE, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of GABRIEL MEAD, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior quality.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lasalle of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 149 Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ATLANTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK. PACIFIC, Capt. CORNSTOCK.

These ships have been fitted up in the most complete and substantial manner for the accommodation of passengers, and are now prepared to receive freight and passengers for Liverpool, by Steamers leaving New-York on Wednesday, May 21, and every Wednesday thereafter. Passage, $100. From Liverpool to New-York, $75 and 10 guineas. All engagements entered into by each ship, to be both secured and paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from icebergs, will not leave New-York south of 40 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 95 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STURGIS, BENNARD & CO., No. 3 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones of metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE NEW YORK AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

Pass New-York to Lewes—First Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

WARD PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Eighth Ward Primary Schools.

Messrs. Randall and Shaw are engaged in making their regular semi-annual examinations of the capacity Primary Schools under the care of the Board of Education. There are fifty-eight of these schools—several of them are "mixed," the remainder being separate girls' or boys' schools.

The examinations commenced in the Sixth Ward on Wednesday last, at No. 32, held in the cellar of the Penitentiary, at the corner of White and Centre streets—a most unfit place for school purposes. There were 120 of both sexes present, under the care of Miss Henrietta Mosher, Principal, aided by Kate McGuire and Helen J. Mason. The children seemed to be well cared for by their teachers, who deserve credit for maintaining the school at its present grade. The school officers of the Ward have leased one lot on Mott-street, near Bayard, on which they intend to erect a model primary building to accommodate the pupils of No. 32 and of the school discontinued some time since in the lower part of the Ward.

The examinations were continued on the same day in No. 10, in Forsyth-street, near Worth, with 240 girls present, held by the Misses Mary A. Mahony, Principal, aided by Misses A. J. Mahony, L. H. M. Daniels, A. C. O'Donnell, and C. H. B. Mulcahey. The schoolrooms are comfortable and well furnished, and the condition of the School better than it has been.

The Boys' School, in the same building, had 164 pupils present, under the care of Miss Sarah A. Foster, Principal, aided by Misses Mary A. Bannan, Emma A. Sweney and Julia H. Hanson. The classes examined were found to be well taught in most of the studies of the regular course.

The playgrounds are comfortable and well sheltered from the weather.

On Wednesday, No. 14, Boys' Primary, in Chrystie-st., was examined. There were 130 boys present, under the charge of Miss Mary E. Ewen, Principal, assisted by Misses Mary C. Kennard and Amelia Sohm. The school is in excellent condition all reasons. No. 60 is a Girls' Primary, occupying two separate buildings, with 116 girls present, under the charge of Miss Charlotte P. Brown, Principal, aided by Misses Alice Barkley and Margaret A. Boyd. The school is well cared for and worthy of public confidence. On Friday, Primary No. 8, held in the basement of the Universalist Church, Sixth-st., near Delancey-street, Miss Mary J. Wheeler, aided by Misses Sarah E. Engelbach and Anna A. Gray, with 120 girls and boys present, was examined. The order and scholarship were first rate, and the school certainly good.

The rooms in without close-rooms, and more than one of the teachers interviewed employed has suffered from dampness and the want of a good ventilation. The School Officers are now contemplating their new building with a view to a transfer and consolidation of their Primary Schools.

The examinations were continued yesterday at No. 18, held in the basement of a Church in Stanton-street, near Chrystie. Miss E. E. Brown, Principal, aided by Misses Kate T. Crane, C. A. Wilmont, and Mary Gardner. There were 130 girls and boys present in good order and very well advanced. The teachers are earnest and true-worthy. The school-rooms and furniture are below par, and the teachers are paid at the Seventh Ward salary, that is to say, miserably poor pay. Some of them have to pay $100 of this sum to be paid for teacher service in the Eleventh Ward, and $150 have to pay in the Sixth Ward, where the lowest teachers in the Primaries receive $225 per annum.

No. 46, in Mercer-street, near Forsyth-street, Miss Sarah J. Young, Principal, aided by Misses Mary L. Ward, H. A. Demarest, and Sarah J. Gallagher, with 150 girls present, passed a first-rate examination. The school-rooms are mean and miserable. The stench from the cesspool near by was outrageously offensive during the examination. The Seventeenth Ward has the worst accommodations for its schools, at present, of any Ward in the City, with the single exception of the Fourth Ward. The new school-house, now erecting on the site of the old No. 14, in Grand-street, has its foundations laid, and will, if erected according to the plan and specifications, be one of the finest buildings in the City.

RECEPTION AT NO. FIFTY.

On Friday the girls of No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward, gave a public reception, with their usual success, under the direction of their Vice-Principal, Miss Margrie, Miss Tolhow, the Principal, still remaining dangerously ill.

City Normal Schools.

The examination of the Normal Schools for Teachers is now proceeding. On Monday Class D was examined in History, Grammar, Astronomy, and Algebra; on Tuesday, Class C was examined; on Thursday, Class B; and on Monday Class A will be tried.

Potence of Humanity—Policemen.

New-York, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The gentleman who gave you the particulars of a "Highway Robbery" in Broadway, yesterday, must be a countryman himself.

Anybody who, either from business or pleasure, travels about our City considerably, would not have talked so. Policemen are human, certainly—they like to be sociable. Go down Fulton-street almost any night, and you will see a little knot of Policemen and Private and Insurance watchmen, all in pleasant conversation, in the vicinity of Pearl and Fulton streets, generally on the corner of the United States Hotel.

They, like other humans, like to flirt with the servant girls after dark—for you can see them in the saloon kitchens or booths about Fulton Market very often, carrying on a little flirtation with the cooks of those establishments. They are not all temperance men, for you can often see them taking a sociable glass in some of the places about the same Market. I don't pretend to say that these are the only policemen that are addicted to being human, for you can almost any time see two or three sitting on a box at the Museum corner. They don't do these things in business hours, of course—only after 12 or 1 o'clock, when there is not much stirring around town.

VESTIGATOR.

A New Girls' School Opened.

The public opening of the noble edifice, No. 47, in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, in the Fifteenth Ward, designed for a Girls' School, took place yesterday, at 2 P. M. A large crowd of visitors were present. The pupils were assembled in the various departments, and the whole School was displayed in full working order under the direction of their Teachers and School Officers, headed by Commissioner J. W. Underhill.

In the Senior Department, Dr. E. L. Beadle occupied the Chair, and called on Rev. Dr. Bethell to deliver the opening prayer, which was followed by a chorus sung by the girls under the direction of Miss Holman, at the piano.

The Chairman then read an address giving a history of the City Public Schools. Concerning the Schools of this Ward he said:

In 1847 the first Ward School in this Ward was organized in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and under the direction of principals of known and acknowledged abilities in the several departments, soon obtained a distinction for it as one of the best schools of the City, and every class maintained that position, notwithstanding the increased number of first-class schools in various sections of the City. The high reputation of the school filled the building to its utmost capacity, and numbers of pupils seeking admission could not, from the necessities of the case, be received. The Seventeenth Ward has the greatest accommodations for its schools, at present, of any Ward in the City, with the single exception of the Fourth Ward. A